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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

HEAD OF BREWERY CALLS GOVERNMENT CHIEF BOOTLEGGER

Liquor Sales on Ships Put Up
to Congress—Mr. Lasker
Defends Policy

ST. LOUIS, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—Charging the United States is "incomparably the biggest bootlegger in the world," a letter written by August A. Busch, president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery, while en route to Europe aboard the Steamship George Washington, which has been forwarded to President Harding, was made public here today, with an accompanying letter by Adolphus Busch 3d, his son.

A third letter by the Anheuser-Busch Company, addressed to members of Congress, requests an investigation of the enforcement department of the Government in relation to the prohibition act.

German Connections Denied
Denial that Adolphus Busch "was possibly the Kaiser's closest friend in America" as charged by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, was made at the offices of Anheuser-Busch today, with the announcement that a second letter was in preparation to the Shipping Board on the subject of liquor sales on Shipping Board vessels, and answering Mr. Lasker's charges of the Busch connections with Germany.

The letter will state that the Anheuser-Busch organization reserves the right "to protest when the United States Government buys German beer to sell on its ships, and will not let American beer be made," the announcement said.

The announcement declared that "if the Government decides to make an investigation of this matter, we will establish, by a reliable witness, that Mr. Lasker has said that the whole matter, and told him that the sale of liquor on the Shipping Board ships would help to solve the board's financial problems, and that he said that President Harding replied to him, 'Mr. Lasker, you are chairman of the Shipping Board, you know what to do.'"

Conditions Called Amazing
The letter of August A. Busch, addressed to his associates, says in part: "We are now approaching the coast of France. As this vessel is operated by the United States Shipping Board, I was amazed to learn that the Shipping Board vessels are the 'wettest on the ocean.'"

I learn that passage on these ships has been sold with a positive monotone guarantee that the battle for the sale of intoxicating liquors will be thrown wide open as soon as they pass outside the three-mile coast line.

This makes the United States incomparably the biggest bootlegger in the world. There are two reasons which I believe should impel the attention of the President; the chief executive is charged with the duty of defending the Constitution and taking care that the laws are faithfully executed and should be informed of the fact.

As manufacturers of legal products, we have been for years in unfair competition in practically every town and city in the United States. For the United States to set aside its Constitution and laws in the operation of its own business enterprises increases our expense many fold because it encourages violators of the law to renew and greater activity.

Money Making Board's Aim
I understand that the Shipping Board has brought to the notice of high officials of the Government the fact that it could not compete on the high seas with the ships of other nations and obey the Constitution and the Volstead Act. And either by direct or indirect means the Shipping Board is permitted to do in the dark that which it is illegal to do—in order that it may make money.

We should submit to the President that the Government's toleration of the violation of the law by the Shipping Board is proof that prohibition laws as now written are either impractical and non-enforceable, or are being disregarded deliberately.

The fact that citizens of the United States would not buy passage upon ships of the United States so long as the Volstead Act was operative upon these ships gives us a real sentiment of a considerable part of the American people with respect to prohibition, and we believe that a great majority desire a modification of the Volstead Act.

The letter of Adolphus Busch, which accompanied the letter of his father written from St. Louis, under date of June 8, says in part:

American Territory
I am transmitting herewith a letter we have just received from my father, August A. Busch, president of Anheuser-Busch Inc., written on board the United States Steamship George Washington. Kindly note that he expresses astonishment that the prohibition laws of the United States are violated openly upon steamships owned by the United States and flying the United States flag. A copy of the wine list enumerating intoxicating liquors of every character is inclosed for your information.

Because it is axiomatic that American ships wherever they float are American territory and under the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States, the Government's liquor policy, with respect to the ships of the United States Shipping Board, constitutes a violation of the Constitution and the Volstead Act in at least three important respects:

As American sovereignty follows the flag, it is a violation of the Constitution and the Enforcement Act for the Government to sell intoxicating liquors or permit its sale on board any ship of the United States anywhere in the world.

It is a violation of the Constitution and the law for the Government ships to transport intoxicating liquor within the three-mile coast line.

It is a violation of the law for a



Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood

Albert D. Lasker

Head of Shipping Board, Who Says American Ships Must Sell Liquor If Merchant Marine Is to Be Successful

LIQUOR SALES ON BOARD SHIPS DEAL BLOW TO SUBSIDY BILL

Dry Element in Congress Added to Opponents of President's Favorite Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 14—On the very day that President Harding made it known that he would experience the keenest disappointment of his Administration, to the present time, if the ship subsidy bill did not pass Congress, a blow was being dealt this project by the revelation that, contrary to the interpretation of the prohibition law as made by the Department of Justice under the last Administration, liquor was being sold on ships operated by the United States Government. This will hardly influence the prohibition element in Congress to support ship subsidy.

FINANCIAL CRISIS FACES AUSTRIANS

Pound Sterling Worth 100,000
Kronen—Fantastic Quotations
for Ordinary Commodities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 14—Austria is in the throes of a financial collapse. Yesterday the pound sterling there was bought for 100,000 kronen—the Austrian unit of money. Today the Austrian Embassy here has news that it buys 80,000 kronen. This means that the krona which in normal days was worth 20 cents is now only the equivalent of the two-hundredth part of a cent, and its value is jumping about even at that figure so irregularly that business has become impossible, and fantastic quotations in thousands of kronen are quoted for the ordinary articles of food in Vienna.

Great Britain some months ago paid Austria \$250,000 in the hope that this might help to save her from collapse. Czechoslovakia also agreed to allow a credit to the extent of \$500,000 for articles to be bought in that country by the Austrian Government, but this has completely failed.

Loans negotiations have also broken down despite the imposition by the Austrian Government of enhanced taxation, and despite also the lifting by the allied governments of the lien upon the Austrian customs revenue. Austrian factories are now silent, and the only industry which continues active is that of agriculture, which is being conducted by the peasants, who have ceased to pay any attention to the authority of the central administration of any kind.

A last desperate attempt is now being made to restore the Austrian Republic's position by a financial alliance with Germany. This is advocated by Dr. Otto Bauer, leader of the Socialist party, who represents Labor in opposition to the combined Christian Socialists and Nationalists who are in power. It is finding a certain amount of support, but it is yet to be seen what view the allied governments will take of the scheme, also to what extent it can help the situation, which now seems almost desperate.

Consideration Asked For

PARIS, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—The Allied Council of Ambassadors decided today to request the few remaining governments, creditors of Austria, who have not yet renounced their claims against her to do so for a period of 20 years. The desire is thus to permit the application of the credit system which has been elaborated for the restoration of the former dual monarchy.

ence—the prohibition element in Congress to support ship subsidy. Administration leaders whose duty it is to steer the bill clear of all shoals are plainly disturbed by the controversy. Clerk-room reports tend to the belief that when the bill comes before the House for passage the question raised over the legality of the liquor sales will be made a burning issue.

Pitched Battle Assured
Word has gone forth that Administration leaders might as well prepare for a pitched battle, since an amendment is certain to be offered which would have the effect of withholding any authorizations under the bill in event liquor is allowed to be sold on vessels under the jurisdiction of the Shipping Board. Prohibition leaders in both houses declared today that the policy that the board is pursuing is "intolerable."

Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, who will have charge of the bill in the Senate, declared that the Attorney-General, as the highest legal officer of the government, should immediately render an opinion. Mr. Jones is one of the strongest prohibitionists in Congress. He said it was his belief that the Shipping Board should enforce the Eighteenth Amendment on its vessels wherever they may happen to be. Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, took the same position.

For Court to Decide
"It is perfectly absurd and indefensible, whatever twist a lawyer may give to the enforcement law," said Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, "for Chairman Lasker to say that the Constitution of the United States is not applicable to ships owned by the Government and paid for by the taxpayers, outside the three-mile

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

STRIKERS TIE UP MEXICAN CAPITAL

Cars Stop, Bakers Quit, Water
and Light May Be Withheld

MEXICO CITY, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—Mexico City is without street car service today, the bakers are not working and the suspension of the light, power and water supply services was expected momentarily this morning as a result of a strike initiated by the street-car men shortly after midnight. Elaborate precautions have been taken to prevent violence.

Representatives of the Telephone Employees Syndicate declared early today that the telephone workers would not report for duty and various factory labor organizations have called for a sympathetic walkout. Efforts were being made to secure the continued operation of the light and power services.

Police detachments were assigned to guard strike breakers, the use of whom was expected. The walkout threatened to affect more than 30,000 workers.

The trouble has been brewing for several days, during which many conferences have been held in efforts to settle the dispute, but nothing definite in the way of mediation was accomplished. The bakers several days ago announced they would order a sympathetic walkout if the street car employees struck.

LABOR REITERATES ITS STAND AGAINST CHILD EMPLOYMENT

Samuel Gompers Tells A. F. of
L. Constitutional Amendment
Is Only Course

CINCINNATI, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—Organized Labor again raised its voice at the convention of the American Federation of Labor here today against child labor, coupling with this an observance of Flag Day. The program for the entire day's speeches was devoted to child labor, with reference to the Supreme Court's decision of two months ago holding a child labor law unconstitutional for the second time.

Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, made the principal address and other speakers were Dr. Albert Freiberg of Cincinnati, who has devoted years to study of the effects of child labor, Florence Kelley of the National Consumers League, T. V. McCullough of the International Typographical Union, William Green of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mary V. Halas of the Woman's National Trade Union League.

The day's program was opened by the Central Labor Union of this city presenting Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, with an American flag. The audience stood during the ceremony, and with its completion joined in singing America and La Marseillaise.

Must Work for Amendment
Mr. Gompers told the delegates that as far back as 1881 in the first constitution adopted by the federation, a declaration was incorporated for the enactment of state laws prohibiting labor by children under 14 years old.

He referred to the first federal flag of 1916—being declared invalid by the Supreme Court by a 5 to 4 opinion, and added that the second law, passed in 1919, was set aside with one dissenting vote of the court.

Labor's program now, he said, was to obtain adoption of a constitutional amendment, making possible a federal child labor law.

Delegates favoring radical change in the American trade union movement made their first move in the convention today by introducing a resolution for the amalgamation of existing unions by industries into single organizations.

The resolution was introduced by F. H. Fitzgerald and others, representing the brotherhood of railway clerks, and proposed that the "American Federation of Labor take the necessary action toward bringing about the required solidarity with the ranks of organized labor and that as a first step in this direction the various international unions be called into conference for the purpose of arranging to amalgamate all the unions in the respective industries into single organizations, each of which shall cover any industry."

Flood of Resolutions
A flood of resolutions was introduced for later consideration by the convention. By the time the convention was closed, 113 resolutions had been received.

One proposed that the American Federation of Labor take "sides with the farmers in their controversy as to the acceptance of the Ford bid" for the Muscle Shoals project. Several called for orders. The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks asked that the American Federation of Labor demand that the United States Government recognize the present Russian Government, and that the State Department negotiate a trade agreement with the Soviet.

Similar resolutions were offered by other delegates; while a resolution by Sara Conboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers and others, proposed

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FRENCH CHAMBER TO DEBATE REPORT OF WORLD'S BANKERS

Interest Will Continue in Document Until Parliament
Expresses Opinion on French Attitude

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 14—The report of the bankers' conference is still a subject of keen discussion here and it will continue so until Parliament has had an opportunity to express an opinion as to whether the French attitude was right or wrong in the deliberations, which ended in negotiation. Meantime, it has been found necessary to refute statements attributed to the bankers. It had been stated that not only were they in favor of reducing the German debt, but of imposing figures on the creditors of Germany, and France in particular, which were wholly unacceptable.

The Christian Science Monitor learns from an authorized source that the bankers did nothing of the kind. In their official sittings their discussions of figures according to a well-placed informant, were always based on the supposition that Germany's debt to the Allies would not be reduced. This point was ever kept before the bankers in their lengthy discussions of the projected loan. The fact is that Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, prevented any official discussion of the suggested reduction of the German debt by his dramatic announcement in the Chamber when the idea of the amputation of France's credit on Germany was first mooted, that he would refuse.

It is a fact, however, that outside of the sittings of the bankers' committee the suggestion was put forward that the German debt should be reduced to 25,000,000,000 gold marks. But this unofficial proposal did not emanate from Pierpont Morgan who, in private conversations, put the figure sensibly higher.

In two weeks, Parliament's attitude on the subject of a reduction will be known—whether in view of the bankers' report which has caused many Frenchmen to think seriously, other steps ought to be taken to enable Germany to fulfill her obligations more easily—for the Premier has consented to a debate on the proposal of André Tardieu, who is ever sticking to the Versailles Treaty to be executed in its entirety on the whole question of reparations.

A great point of interrogation is whether M. Poincaré will forget all he has written on the reparations problem and consent to concessions in the interest of Anglo-French relations. In this same debate the Hague Conference will loom largely, for it will be a question of studying the results of the commission, which France is sending to the conference very much in the capacity of observers, as already hinted.

Vladimir Bourzoeff, the famous Russian, (Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Triumvirate to Take Nikolai Lenine's Place

By The Associated Press
Berlin, June 14
THE Independent Socialist Freiheit declares today that a triumvirate will take the place of Nikolai Lenine, Premier of Soviet Russia, during a six months' absence from Moscow which he is to take. The three men who will hold the reins, according to this newspaper, are J. V. Stalin, Leo Kamenoff, and A. L. Rykov.

Mr. Stalin is a Georgian Bolshevik of Turkish nationality, described as a strong man, the newspaper article continues. Mr. Kamenoff is president of the Moscow Soviet and is considered a liberal. Mr. Rykov was one of the first champions of the new economic policy.

When The Christian Science Monitor's Dublin representative called at his house he was out, but Mrs. Figgis, who is taking an active part in canvassing for him, was on hand and was confident of his success. Her husband, she said, was supporting the treaty as "a matter of principle that Ireland should abide by its signature given through the representatives of its Government."

Mr. Figgis is confident that this outrage will help his candidature. "He has no doubt his attackers came from the Four Courts, one of them even claiming to be an officer."

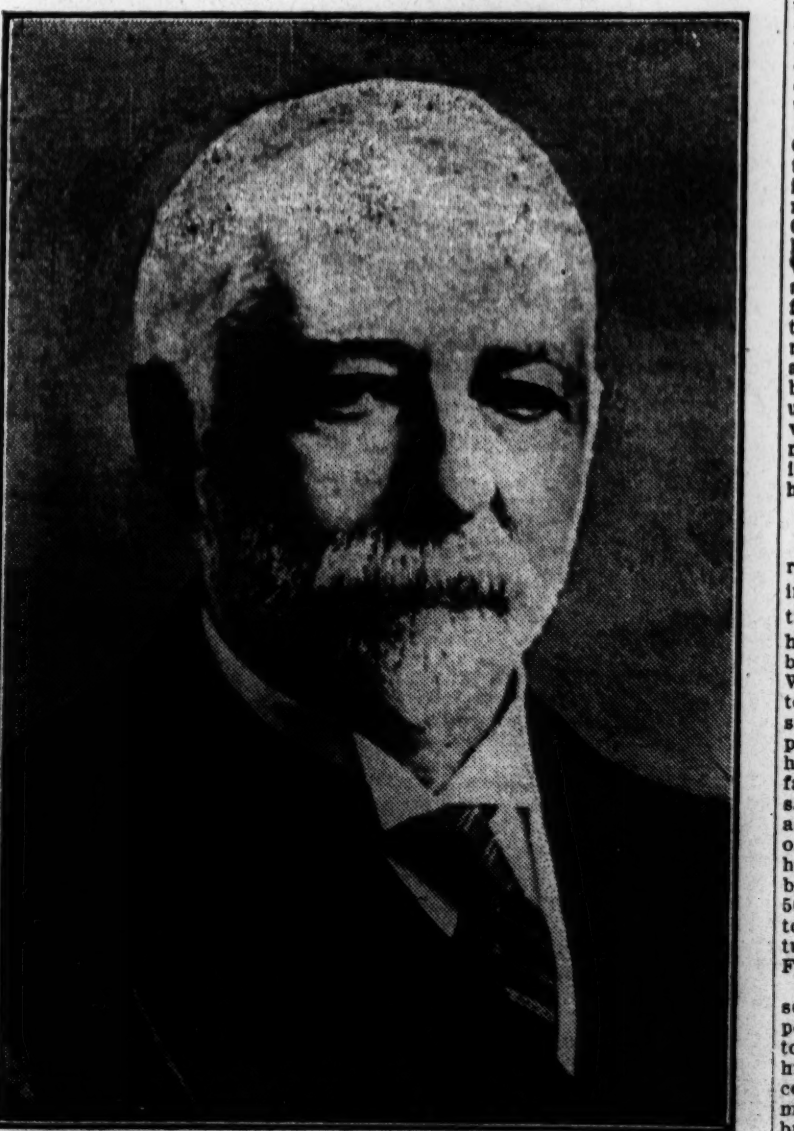
The prominence given to the Four Courts in this matter directs attention once more to Rory O'Connor, who is still in command there. There are many people in Ireland to whom Rory O'Connor's policy is completely abhorrent but there is certainly one in whose life this policy has caused an absolute tragedy. This is O'Connor's father. Mr. O'Connor is a man of the old school, with old world manners and still carries out his duties as a solicitor to the congested districts board. When the department was under the British Government he was working for it and now that it is provisionally transferred to the Provisional Government he is still giving his loyal support.

Modification Needed

The Christian Science Monitor representative called on him at his office in Parnell Square, where he was sitting at a large writing desk, just having finished a letter to his son begging him to leave Four Courts. When he discovered he was being interviewed, he said he had nothing to say, except that he thoroughly disapproved of his son's viewpoint, and that he considered he had disgraced his family. "He was clever enough," he said, "and would have accomplished anything if only he had not got hold of this mad republican idea. He is honest and straight in what he thinks, but he is ruining all my friends of 50 years' standing. What can I say to them when it is my son who has turned them out of their work in Four Courts."

Mr. O'Connor is really fond of his son and is well aware of his good points, though the heartbreaking part to him is the fact that his son is using his talents to the disadvantage of his country and his countrymen when he might have been one of the foremost in building up Ireland and Ireland's Government and industries. The tragedy was plain to see, and The Christian Science Monitor representative could not help feeling that if the son could have bigger vision he would surely be able to modify his policy in some manner, without giving up his ideals, and so allow Ireland to be recon-

From photograph by Kadel & Herbert News
W. S. Fielding
Minister of Finance in the Canadian House of Commons, Whose Financial Proposals for the Fiscal Year Were Agreed to, the Result of the Vote Being 119 for and 101 Against



IRISH CONSTITUTION REVISION IS FAVORED BY MICHAEL COLLINS

Electioneering Continues in South
Ireland Where Independents
Are Confident of Success

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 14—Michael Collins has now agreed to a revision of the new Irish Constitution, as settled between Arthur Griffith and the British Cabinet, and Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to make an official statement in the House of Commons here tomorrow. Meanwhile, in reply to questions yesterday, Mr. Churchill confirmed the information already published in The Christian Science Monitor that the difficulty of an oath of allegiance to the British Crown had been got round, under the treaty which provides that members of the Provisional Irish Parliament, for which elections take place next Friday, will not take any oath whatever.

The new provisional parliament will thus be the third Dail and only those appointed from 1916 to be ministers in the Provisional Government will be required to sign the declaration demanded under Article 17 of the treaty. Allegiance will be the price of office in the Irish Administration until the Free State Parliament is constituted by legislation in the British House of Commons, which cannot be for some time. This enables the Republicans elected under the Collins-De Valera pact to take their seats without inconsistency.

Setback to Republicans

Electioneering, meanwhile, continues in South Ireland where, notwithstanding intimidation, a number of independent candidates are still confident of success. Among the Republican seats said to be likely to fall to them are those occupied by Ernie Childers and Miss McSwiney. Kildare and Wicklow, where Mr. Childers stands, is now predominantly pro-treaty, while Miss McSwiney has a strong pro-treaty opponent in Cork, in Mr. Beamish.

In this connection, the Republican cause has received a setback, owing to the resolution displayed by Darrell Figgis, chairman of the committee which drafted the new Irish constitution. Mr. Figgis is standing as an independent in the pro-treaty interest for Dublin and has just publicly subjected to a disgraceful piece of hooliganism from youths who broke into his house at night and attacked him, under what they declared were army orders. Mr. Figgis is not allowing the matter to rest here and, while passing over the wretched agent and the disgraceful piece of hooliganism, he is sending to the conference very much in the capacity of observers, as already hinted.

Rory O'Connor's Policy

When The Christian Science Monitor's Dublin representative called at his house he was out, but Mrs. Figgis, who is taking an active part in canvassing for him, was on hand and was confident of his success. Her husband, she said, was supporting the treaty as "a matter of principle that Ireland should abide by its signature given through the representatives of its Government."

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structed without let or hindrance from him.

To stand aside is sometimes to accomplish much.

Sinn Feiners Attack

Killyleagh Castle

BELFAST, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—Sinn Feiners attacked Killyleagh Castle, County Down, during the night but were driven off by members of the special Ulster constabulary. Col G. W. R. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, the owners, were in the castle during the attack.

Incendiaries were active in this city. The places burned included two motion picture theaters, a restaurant, a brewery, an engineering works and a block of business offices. Three men were injured in the latter fire.

British bluejackets this morning still were engaged in discharging the cargo of the German steamer Stella Maria, which was stopped by the British warship Danae. The authorities maintain secrecy regarding the results of their search of the vessel.

Irish Farmers Union

Objects to Interference

DUBLIN, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—Leaders of the pro-treaty party manifest increasing confidence in the outcome of Friday's parliamentary elections, and predict some surprises for the anti-treaty candidates, claiming, among other things, that Erskine Childers and Miss MacSwiney are certain to lose their seats.

Many complaints are being circulated of intimidation in districts where independent candidates are standing for election. The Farmers Union continues to protest at alleged interference with its candidates, especially in Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny, and has appealed to the Provisional Government for protection.

The political correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, which favors the treaty, writes:

"To all outward appearances the general election of 1922 bids fair to be the least eventful in the political history of Ireland.

"The Labor Party organizers show a pretty good reason for claiming they will return all their candidates in Dublin. Among the other independent candidates the Lord Mayor of Dublin is said to be a likely easy winner in mid-Dublin, his supporters claiming he will head the poll. On the whole, it is regarded as certain that several of the panel candidates will be displaced. The general view here is that the anti-treaty candidates will suffer such losses as the panel may sustain."

Gen. Sir Nevill Macready, Military Commander of Ireland, visited the offices of the Provisional Government today and had an hour's consultation with Michael Collins. It is believed the conversation concerned the complaint of Mr. Collins relative to the attitude of the British troops in Belfast and on the border.

Regret Expressed

for Logue Incidents

LONDON, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—Winston Churchill expressed regret in the House of Commons today over the treatment which Cardinal Logue, Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, received when he was held up in two occasions recently by Ulster special.

"His eminence," said Mr. Churchill, "had just delivered a speech, the whole object of which was to bring about a more rational Christian temper in Ireland. I was glad to learn those concerned had been officially rebuked."

Mr. Churchill declared he had conversed with the Ulster Premier on the subject, and Sir James Craig desired him to say it was far from the wishes of the Northern Government that any want of consideration should have been shown Cardinal Logue or any other high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church.

In answer to a question, Mr. Churchill declared it was not intended to institute an inquiry into the recent military operations in Pettigo and Belleek. He asserted that the Government accepted full responsibility for any action which the military authorities took by the Government's express direction.

Conversations between representatives of the Irish Provisional Government and the Southern Unionists were resumed at the Colonial Office this afternoon. Mr. Churchill presided.

The Central News says it has learned authoritatively that the Irish negotiations have resulted in agreement on virtually all points.

The Greenmount linen mills in Dublin have been seized by a large number of the workers, who were employed there before the mills were closed and sold a few months ago, says a dispatch to The Evening News from Dublin. The machinery of the mills was advertised to be sold yesterday and the workers made the seizure to prevent the sale. They placed sandbags at the gates and made other preparations for defense.

The Provisional Government, the dispatch adds, is trying to arrange a settlement.

FURTHER TURKISH ATROCITIES REPORTED

LONDON, June 14—Charges that 1200 Christian women and children were taken by the Turks from Samun, on the Black Sea, to the interior and massacred near Kavak two weeks ago are contained in a telegram received by the Greek Defense Committee here from Archbishop Meletios Metaxakis, Greek patriarch of Constantinople.

ROYALTY TO ATTEND DINNER OF MR. HARVEY

LONDON, June 14—King George and Queen Mary have accepted invitations to be guests at dinner on June 24 of the American Ambassador, George Harvey, and Mrs. Harvey.

William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, and Mrs. Taft, who will be in London at that time, will also be present.

HEAD OF BREWERY CALLS GOVERNMENT CHIEF BOOTLEGGER

(Continued from Page 1)

Government ship to possess intoxicating liquor within the three-mile coast line.

Liquors Advertised in Europe

We are reliably informed that the advertisement of the United States lines, published in European newspapers, announces "choice wines and liquors" on ships of the United States.

We are also reliably informed that during all the time that the Government has been violating the prohibition laws it has had public figures touring the country for the special purpose of preaching respect for the prohibition laws to the American people.

We are inclosing what appears to be a Government inspired newspaper editorial making a plea for the continued violation of the prohibition laws on board United States ships. We had authoritative information the day before this editorial was published that it was to appear the following day.

The Government's regard of the prohibition law and its policy of inspiring editorial support of the exemption of one of its business enterprises from the operations of the law on the one hand, and its feeble attempt to enforce it, and the employment of skilled orators to counsel respect for the law on the other hand, appears to be most inconsistent.

The letter of the Anheuser Busch Company to members of Congress inviting their attention to the wine lists of the Shipping Board steamers requests a congressional inquiry into the conditions regarding the enforcement of the prohibition act. The letter says, in part:

Lawful Business Injured

We have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Congress of the United States and the administrative officials the fact that the prohibition law is so loosely enforced as to invite its violation, and that under these conditions the manufacturers of lawful products are being driven out of business.

When the Government of the United States permits one of its departments to violate the prohibition law on the most extensive scale in the world, it helps create a condition which aggravates the difficulties of those manufacturers who have spent millions of dollars to convert their properties for the production of lawful products and who, as a matter of good citizenship, have obeyed the law.

The letter further says that the Government in violating its own law sets an example of "hypocrisy unparalleled in the history of the Republic."

Foreign Ships' Competition Must Be Met With Liquor.

According to Mr. Lasker

WASHINGTON, June 14—The Shipping Board holds that "neither the Volstead Act nor the Eighteenth Amendment apply to American ships outside the three-mile limit." Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Board, declared today in a letter to Adolphus Busch, 3d, vice-president of the Anheuser Busch Brewery of St. Louis.

Confirming reports that alcoholic drinks were being served on American ships at sea, Mr. Lasker asserted that the Shipping Board had approved this custom "both from the standpoint of legal right and from the standpoint of the life and security of our national merchant marine."

"The Shipping Board has permitted and will continue to permit the serving of liquor on its ships," he continued, "so long as foreign flagships are allowed to enter and depart from our shores exercising that privilege."

Mr. Lasker's letter was in reply to a communication addressed by Mr. Busch to President Harding with reference to alcoholic drinks being regularly served on Shipping Board vessels at sea. The matter had been referred to him, the Shipping Board chairman explained, since, "the President is unacquainted with the subject you cover."

Mr. Lasker made public at the same time the text of an opinion just rendered to him by Elmer Schlesinger, general counsel of the Shipping Board, upholding anew the legality of the serving of liquor on American ships at sea. The opinion was based largely on the limitation in the Eighteenth Amendment of its operation to "the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof," and on recent rulings of the Supreme Court in liquor cases which, Mr. Schlesinger declared, held the prohibition laws to be effective, "throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States."

The opinion cited numerous cases to show that American ships outside the three-mile limit could not be considered within the jurisdiction of the United States Government.

Palmer Opinion Called Unsound

While it was true, Mr. Lasker said, that an assistant attorney-general, "in the prior Administration," had held that the prohibition laws were effective on American shipping wherever operated, the present general counsel of the Shipping Board, his two assistants, and the chairman himself, were convinced that such an opinion was not soundly based, and had approved the inclusion of wine lists as regular equipment of boats operated under the board's supervision, for use, however, only beyond the jurisdictional coastal line.

"The prior chairman (of the Board) issued orders that the Palmer opinion must be respected," Mr. Lasker said, "but it is true that in fact during the Wilson Administration in so far as the Shipping Board operated passenger ships liquor was served."

Having thus disposed of your contention that we are breaking the law let me refer to the 'practical' side of what is involved.

"There is a vital bill pending before Congress now providing aid for American shipping which if enacted into law stamps the belief of America (as expressed through its legislative body) that we have reached a turning point in our national life where an established merchant marine is essential for our prosperity in times of peace and our protection in times of war."

Speed Vital Factor

"No type of ship is so essential for either of these major purposes as the fast passenger and combination pas-

senger and cargo ships. Of this type Great Britain has 350 whereas we have but 50; when speed and age are considered the factor is even greater in favor of Great Britain.

"So long as Great Britain, Japan, France, Germany and other maritime nations continue to serve liquors to American passengers I am ashamed to state that my experience leads me to believe there is a sufficient number of Americans without proper pride in their own flag ships who would divert their trade to the foreign flags to the extent that the competition would be from a profit-operating standpoint very greatly against the American ship."

"I do not believe I speak inadvisably when I state that so long as foreign ships can enter America serving liquor the lack of that privilege might be the very determining factor in the life or death of the American merchant marine, and that so long as foreign ships are allowed the privilege of entering and departing from American ports serving liquor, that same privilege must be allowed our merchant ships."

"If the sale of liquor be prohibited on all boats entering or departing from American ports there is no voice in the Shipping Board that would be raised in protest."

Reply as to Editorial

Mr. Busch attached to his letter to the President the copy of an editorial printed in the Chicago Tribune of May 6, 1922, "Following a visit to the editorial offices by an official of the United States Shipping Board."

Declaring there was an insinuation that the editorial had been "inspired by that visit," Mr. Lasker said:

"The fact is that I had no more advance knowledge than many other readers of the Tribune that it was going to publish such an editorial."

"Four men insinuation regarding uncorruptible officials and editors reflects on you alone."

Your letter to the President and the letter from your father which you attached thereto, have on their face been written entirely with a view to their effect on the public when published, and in an attempt to insure their publication I am informed that you have had printed copies of your letters to the press of America."

Wherefore, my reply to you is not merely intended for you, but is also written with a view to public rejoinder.

Brewers' Purpose Called Selfish

I believe you to be thoroughly selfish and that you are acting in the hope of creating a public revolt against prohibition so that you may again revive the sale of your liquors, utterly regardless of how you might hurt the American merchant marine in your effort to create a situation to benefit your brewery.

It is, of course, notorious that the Adolphus Busch, who is your father, was possibly the Kaiser's closest friend in America, and that your family for many years maintained a castle in Germany, your action in any event will not displease your German friends, whose greatest hope of a restored German merchant marine is in a hurt to America's new-born merchant marine."

I refer to these extraneous facts not in resentment, but that it may be made clear that in my opinion you do not care before the bar of public opinion with clean hands."

Attack by Mr. Gallivan

The Shipping Board's policy was the subject of an attack in the House yesterday by James A. Gallivan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, who read excerpts from what he described as a typical wine list of an American vessel and deplored the discrimination which he said was permitted to exist between Americans afloat and those who were forced to remain on shore.

An effort to discredit prohibition, was the interpretation placed on the Busch letters by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League.

"I hold no brief for the Shipping Board in this controversy," Mr. Wheeler said today. "It is able to take care of itself. Our attitude with reference to the sale of liquor on ships within the jurisdiction of the United States has been clear-cut and consistent ever since the law went into effect. We contended before the justice department that it was illegal to transport or possess liquor on any ship within the jurisdiction of the United States. The department and the Supreme Court have sustained that construction of the law."

"I cannot too strongly condemn this attack by the brewers upon the Government and its officers, but rejoice that the decision of the Supreme Court has now removed all doubt upon the construction of the law so that the discrimination against American ships, which has been the impetus by the liquor interests as an argument against prohibition, need no longer exist."

Court's Decree Awaited

R. A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, declared today in a formal statement referring to the "prohibition afloat" pamphlet issued by the Anheuser Busch Company that he would "act in a vigorous manner to enforce the law," as soon as the department of justice and the courts have determined whether the Volstead act applies to vessels sailing under the American flag. He added that he would not break one law to enforce another.

"It is far from my purpose," Mr. Haynes said, "to enter into a controversy on the subject treated in this booklet, but there is here the implication that I, as Prohibition Commissioner, am against prohibition."

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sioner of the United States, have failed to do their duty in suppressing the sale of liquor upon the ships sailing under the American flag.

"Let it be clearly understood that I do not make the laws relating to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors. I have no voice in their enactment except that which is accorded any private citizen; I have no prerogative or authority to interpret the laws made by Congress. Their interpretation is entrusted to the Attorney-General's department and the judicial department of our Government. One thing is clear to me and that is, it is my duty to enforce the law after it has been enacted by Congress as it is construed by the Justice Department and the courts of the land."

Will Stick to Own Job

Mr. Haynes declared he had made every effort to direct the prohibition forces in conformity with the law, but asserted he would not "attempt to usurp any of the prerogatives that belong, under our Constitution, to the other departments of the Government."

David H. Blair, Internal Revenue Commissioner, declared that the question of the sale of liquor on American ships had never been referred to him for decision. A treasury decision was issued by a former internal revenue commissioner Dec. 7, 1920, containing an opinion by William L. Frierson, then acting Attorney-General, which stated:

"The Eighteenth Amendment empowers Congress to enact laws applicable wherever the jurisdiction of the United States exists. The national prohibition act is a law of such general application. I cannot doubt, therefore, that it applies to those on board American ships, whether in American waters, on the high seas, or in foreign waters equally with those in any of the states of the United States."

The Treasury decision containing the opinion was issued, "for the information and guidance of internal revenue and prohibition officers and others concerned." With the exception of this decision, officials stated, no regulations governing the question of the sale of liquor on American ships outside the three-mile limit have been promulgated by the Treasury.

EXTREMISTS SWAY BRITISH ENGINEERS

Small Percentage of Men Voting Ascribed to Tyranny of Active Minority

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 14—Delegates of the Iron Founders Union met the executive of the Employers Federation here yesterday and agreed to come into the settlement arrived at by the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Union of Foundry Workers also resuming work. The Boiler Makers Union now stand out, but their numbers are small and they are not likely to continue out, now that all the other unions have decided to resume operations. Work has only so far been found for a limited number of those applying for it, but great efforts are being made to get the industry going again, and in Manchester a few firms say that they will be able to take on more men than they employed before.

Months must elapse however before the engineering industry as a whole can recover at all completely from the effects of the dispute, which most of those concerned are of the opinion will never be repeated. It seems that in the original balloting which the Amalgamated Engineers Union went out, only 22 per cent of the members voted, and that in the recent count which has brought them back again the percentage voting was only 28. Over 70 per cent expressed no opinion one way or the other, though the decision in each case meant a terrible thing for those concerned, who in many instances were the heads of families with children dependent upon them.

Their abstention appears to have been, not so much from apathy as a feeling of helplessness in the face of forces stronger than themselves—so great has been the tyranny of the workmen's majority. This is a growing factor in the British labor situation today, and one of which much has yet to be heard, though it is exceedingly doubtful whether a remedy will be found in the measure now before the House of Commons, which is directed rather to the question of the allocation of union funds for political purposes, than to that of requiring members of the union to be more fully consulted where the ordering of the stoppage of work is concerned.

AMERICANS TO COME HOME FROM ANTWERP

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 14—The American base at Antwerp will be abolished from June 23. The American vessel Cantigny which is to carry the remaining American contingent back to America, is expected there on Friday next.

Its officers will be given a municipal reception before their departure.

LABOR REITERATES ITS STAND AGAINST CHILD EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

that the convention reaffirm the declarations of the last two conventions that the federation is "not justified in taking any action which could be construed as an assistance to or approval of the Soviet Government of Russia as long as that Government is based upon authority which has not been vested in it by a popular representative national assemblage of the Russian people."

Other resolutions asked recognition of the Mexican Government and repeal of the Esch-Cummings Transportation Law principally because of the Railroad Labor Board, created under the law, having reduced the wages of the rail workers.

The Ku Klux Klan was declared by a resolution to be "detrimental to the best interests of the working people and directly opposed to the Constitution of the United States." Amnesty for political prisoners also "was favored by a resolution."

Would Restrict Courts

Asserting that by a "process of gradual encroachments," the federal courts of the country have "wrested sovereignty from the people," Mr. La Follette proposed an amendment to the Constitution denying the power of lower courts to set aside a federal law, and providing for the nullification of any such decision by the Supreme Court by re-enactment of the statute.

Citing the recent decision of the Supreme Court holding unconstitutional the child labor law as "typical of the conduct of the federal judiciary and particularly the Supreme Court," Mr. La Follette declared the supreme tribunal of the country was "today the actual ruler of the American people."

"The law is what they say it is," he continued, "and not what the people say it is. Even the Constitution of the United States is not what its plain terms declare, but what these nine men construe it to be. In fact, five of these nine men are actually the supreme rulers, for by a bare majority the court has repeatedly overridden the will of the people."

"The nine lawyers who constitute the Supreme Court are placed in positions of power for life, not by the votes of the people, but by presidential appointment. Ex-President Taft was made Chief Justice by President Harding. Thus a man was invested with the enormous prestige and influence of Chief Justice by presidential appointment, who had been repudiated by the voters of the United States on his record. No one will contend that he could have been elected Chief Justice by vote of the people. And yet Justice Taft wrote the opinion that annulled the child labor law; he wrote the opinion in the Coronado Coal Company case. In making no criticism of the personnel of the court, I am not concerned with personalities. I am dealing with fundamentals."

Power Not Conferred

It cannot be denied that "we are ruled by a judicial oligarchy," the Senator asserted, adding that while many of the minor federal judges, "sharing the sovereign power" of the Supreme Court, were "excellent and enlightened men, some of them, notably Judge Anderson of Indiana and Judge McClinton of West Virginia, have, in my opinion, shown themselves to be petty tyrants and arrogant despots."

In assuming to pass upon the constitutionality of many laws enacted by Congress, the federal courts, Mr. La Follette declared, not only are exercising a power nowhere conferred in the Constitution but which the constitutional convention, he said, four times went on record as opposed to granting, when it was proposed that judges should have a veto upon federal legislation.

"Heretofore the people of the United States," Senator La Follette said, "have met the difficult situations created by the courts' decision on constitutional matters by dealing with the particular question upon which the court was at variance with the popular will. We never have faced the fundamental issue of judicial usurpation squarely. The time has now come to do so. It would require a

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For Country, Seashore and General Wear

In very fine white fabric with black or brown calf trimming; also in a one-strap pump, black trimmed.

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dosen constitutional amendments to correct the evils of the decisions which the court has handed down within the past three or four years.

"The time has come when we must put the ax to the root of this monstrous growth upon the body of our government. The usurped power of

the federal courts must be taken away and the federal judges must be made responsive to the popular will."

Investigation of the alleged discriminatory action contemplated by Harvard University toward barring Hebrews as students was asked in a resolution introduced today.

LIQUOR SALES ON BOARD SHIPS DEAL BLOW TO SUBSIDY BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

limit. If that is to be the attitude of the Government then it will be necessary for the Supreme Court to settle the question definitely.

"When government officials advertise abroad that passengers on government ships can violate the laws of the United States, then it tends to discourage law enforcement and is indeed a serious matter."

Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who obtained passage of the anti-beer measure, declared that even if the jurisdiction of the United States over its vessels outside the three-mile limit appears to be in doubt, "the Constitution of the United States should be enforced on all vessels belonging to the Government, whether inside or outside the three-mile limit." To do otherwise, he too claimed, would have a "bad influence on law enforcement."

Before the storm arose over liquor sales it was acknowledged that, in spite of the President's desire, the subsidy bill would have the slenderest possible chance of slipping through Congress. The House was debatable ground, but almost no one questioned the impossibility of adding another highly specialized, controversial question to the over-weighted program of the Senate with any chance of a successful issue.

There are many well-informed persons who do not think it would be possible to get the bill through the House. The middle west would be the determining factor, with the cohesion of the farm bloc, which holds the key to its ultimate action. It was the middle west that killed the ship subsidy when it was before Congress before the war.

WASHINGTON, June 14—The Administration ship subsidy bill, redrafted by the House Merchant Marine Committee, was introduced today by William S. Greene (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, of the committee. The bill was referred to the committee, which will meet tomorrow with the expectation of reporting it as speedily as possible. Democratic members of the committee saw a draft of the measure today for the first time, and it is understood they plan to file a minority report opposing it in toto.

FRANCE LIGHTENS ITS MILITARY LAW

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 14—An important concession has been made by the War Minister in regard to military law, which has been before the Chamber of Deputies for several weeks, and which is intended to represent France's minimum desiderata for her security. Henceforward, the eldest five sons will serve in the army one year instead of 18 months. Families to the number of 615,000 will benefit from this concession, which, however, will mean a reduction of effectives by 15,000 men.

OIL NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERSIA FAIL

TEHERAN, Persia, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—The negotiations between the Persian Government and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for a concession to the oil fields in the northern provinces have fallen through.

The bill which offered the concession has been amended to empower Parliament to extend an invitation to other American firms, one of which already has entered into negotiations with the Government.



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As the Result of a Most Unusual Purchase!

Full-Size Open Top "Neverbreak"

Wardrobe Trunks

Regularly \$40.00—Sold at \$33.95 in Our Recent Big Sale!

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NOTE—These Trunks Stand 5 Inches Higher Than Many That Are Offered as Full-sized!

THEY ARE THE GENUINE, widely-advertised, widely-used "NEVERBREAK" wardrobe trunks—enduringly built of steel-like basswood, armored with hard vulcanized fibre and fitted with impregnable hardware. Each trunk is furnished with twelve hangers for coat, suit or dress, three convenient shoe pockets, a large convertible hat box and five commodious drawers.

The sale offers a rare opportunity to procure a trunk that will serve you for many years—at a real saving in price!

Sole in the Luggage Shop, 34 Flow

BENEFIT OF REAL CO-OPERATION IMPRESSED UPON ADVERTISERS

All Factors Must Work Together to Get Results, Says
Speaker—Presidential Aspirants Showing Activity

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 14 (Special)—Urging close co-operation among manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and all sources of supply, and pointing out that advertising in its many media of expression offers exceptional service in speeding the product from raw material to its final usefulness, O. C. Harn, advertising manager National Lead Company of New York, today addressed the morning session of the eighteenth convention, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Mr. Harn's subject was: "The Importance of Co-ordinating the Various Media of Advertising." He divided this subject into four sections: The national campaign; the sustaining effort; the intensive follow-up and the checking of returns and circulation audits.

"Business success," said Mr. Harn, "hinges on team-work among all the factors of distribution, and properly using all the instruments by which distribution can economically be effected."

Sales Effort Considered
"Sales effort is exerted in three ways," he added, "first, when the proprietor sells in person; second, when he sells through representatives or salesmen; third, when these representatives sell to jobbers or retailers through whom in turn the product reaches the consumer. But as selling becomes complicated, naturally new problems arise."

"So long as our system of doing business is in the simple stage where the seller has three direct channels of communication with the consumer, first, for conveying the selling message to the consumer; second, for the return of the order; and, third, for the delivery of the goods, advertising effort also is likely to remain simple and direct. We have but one target to shoot at. If we multiply our advertising media, it is generally to increase the number of targets, not to develop different methods of hitting them."

"The manufacturer who sells direct to the consumer will first try to get into contact with prospective customers, to know their names and where they live. This he will do either by collecting their names and addresses from various sources or by broadcasting alluring messages through publications, hoping that some people of the right sort for his purpose will listen in and will send an order, or ask for further information."

Team Work a Necessity
"Team work in advertising comes to its highest development when certain advertisers who distribute their merchandise through the jobber and dealer, but seek to maintain some selling contact with the consumer themselves. I say certain of these advertisers, for not all who find themselves

In this category have developed the system to the utmost of its possibilities. Perhaps none has. The possibilities are there, however, and no advertiser who sells through the trade and who seeks to maintain his contact with the consumer exerts 100 per cent selling power who talks only to the consumer."

"The manufacturer who must rely upon the jobber and dealer to get his product to his consumer may waste most of his advertising expenditure if he relies entirely on his direct effort to the consumer, and neglects his distributors. What good would it do you to get a man on an island to promise over the telephone that he would buy your potatoes if you had provided no boat to carry the potatoes to him and bring his money back?"

Mr. Harn paid tribute to the Audit Bureau of Circulation and urged the use of its service to the fullest degree by advertisers and advertising men. When the value of space is determined by the proper check up, he said, "then arises the necessity for complete co-ordination—that newspaper and magazine advertising may be adequately supplemented with an intensive follow-up of those persons whose names are obtained by prevailing upon them to write in response to the publication's advertisements."

Better Understanding Sought

Anderson Page, advertising manager, Tin Decorating Company, Baltimore, Md., made a plea for "a better understanding of the advertising business and the advertising man." To make this possible, he stated, it is necessary to "clear the decks" of men not responding to the true standards of the business. "It is somewhat unfortunate," he said, "that in some minds there should be a suspicion of this type of man which quickly leads to the remark, occasionally heard, 'He talks like an advertising man.'"

"The phrase," he continued, "so far as I know, never has been used in a complimentary sense. A proper understanding of advertising, of its aims and objects, will soon dispel the necessity for any such remark. Especially if the 'clear the decks' operation is performed at the same time."

Considerable interest centered around the address of Edward F. Jordan, president of the Jordan Automobile Company, Cleveland, O., he having been mentioned prominently as a "dark horse" candidate for the presidency of the association. Mr. Jordan spoke on "How Do You Find Business?" He answered the question with the terse remark: "By going after it."

Lou Holland, of Kansas City, Mo., proprietor of an engraving plant, is said to be showing considerable strength as a presidential candidate. Considerable opposition appears to have developed against re-election of

Charles H. Mackintosh of Chicago. According to his backers, Mr. Holland has been assured approximately 700 of the 725 votes necessary to elect. Beside Mr. Jordan, E. T. Meredith of Iowa, a former Secretary of Agriculture, is considered another "dark horse" candidate for the presidency.

Next Meeting Places Chosen

Atlantic City, N. J., as the meeting place for 1923 and London for 1924 was the decision of the club presidents at a session late last night. This action, however, is subject to ratification by the convention which, it is anticipated, will be forthcoming. Sir Charles Frederick Higham, a prominent advertising man of Great Britain, is in attendance at the convention for the express purpose of inducing the delegates to visit London in 1924.

Hin Wong, delegate from Canton, China, has been much interested in all phases of the convention. It is his opinion that women are the key to successful advertising in the Orient. He believes a far-sighted policy on the part of the advertiser is needed to aid in the development of various movements for the popular education of women in his country.

It is expected that the old question of removing the headquarters of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World from New York to Chicago will be up for discussion before the convention ends.

JUNIOR CHAMBER WILL PLAN AHEAD

Convention to Devise Program
of Civic Activities

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14 (Special)—Selection of a program of civic activities, in which the younger business men of a community successfully participate, is one of the major questions which the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce expects to throw out at its third annual convention, opening here tomorrow. An attendance of 55 is expected by officials in charge.

Clarence H. Howard of St. Louis, Mo., president of the Commonwealth Steel Company and originator of the Junior idea, will address the opening session tomorrow on "The Mission of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce." O. B. Iles, president of the Indianapolis, Ind., Chamber of Commerce, will welcome the visitors. George O. Wilson, of Dallas, Tex., president of the National Junior Chamber, will preside at all the sessions.

Two important addresses scheduled for tomorrow afternoon are "What a City Ought to Be," by George M. Verity of Middletown, O., president of the American Rolling Mills Company, and "Forces That Build a City," by the Rev. Arthur Folsom of Fort Wayne, Ind. Charles R. Forster, director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, will address the Friday morning meeting of the convention, and will be followed by Col. Alvin M. Owsley, director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion. Colonel Owsley will speak on "The Preservation of the American Republic."

Friday and Saturday will be devoted largely to discussion of National Junior Chamber of Commerce projects and problems.

INDIA WILL SEND FIVE FOR W. C. T. U.

World Convention Scheduled for
Nov. 11 to 16 in Philadelphia

EVANSTON, Ill., June 14—India has sent credentials for five delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. convention to be held at Philadelphia, Nov. 11 to 16, according to advices from the Union's national headquarters here. Delegates are expected, the advices add, from the Far East, the Near East, South America, Australia, Africa, Canada and the insular possessions of the United States.

The Baroness de Laveleye, president of the Belgian W. C. T. U., is planning to attend, and representation of the British Women's Temperance Association, the W. C. T. U. of Canada, and that of Scotland, is announced. A Finnish author, Miss Marie Stenroth, is scheduled to bring greetings from Finland and the World's W. C. T. U. organizer for South America, Miss Hardynia K. Norvall, to tell of work in that continent. In addition to the five delegates from India, Miss Mary Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. organizer there, and Mrs. F. K. Singler, formerly national president of the Burma W. C. T. U. are expected to attend. The W. C. T. U. of Egypt and that of Australasia are also said to have announced their choice of delegates.

SCHOOLS FACING HEALTH 'MACHINE'

Chicago Apprehensive for Its
Pupils if Dr. Robertson Be-
comes Board's Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 14—Dr. John Dill Robertson, former health commissioner of Chicago, was nominated yesterday for the Chicago Board of Education by Mayor William Hale Thompson, with two others, but confirmation was postponed by the City Council until a week from today.

Effort was made in council to have the rules suspended to allow immediate approval of the Mayor's appointments, but motion to defer action prevailed.

Opposition voiced by the Chicago Teachers' Federation and the Woman's City Club was credited with influencing the delay.

Opponents Taken by Surprise
Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, president of the Woman's City Club, said this morning, "The Chicago Teachers' Federation and the Woman's City Club had been trying very hard to get a postponement and we are very glad for it."

"We had staged quite a large meeting in the expectation that the Council meeting would be held today instead of yesterday and had planned to have women from every ward on hand to protest against the nomination of Dr. Robertson. Yesterday, I received a mysterious telephone call from a woman who would not give her name that the Council was to meet Tuesday instead of Wednesday and that the attempt was to be made to push through the Mayor's appointments. We were not able to make a short time to get up the demonstration we had planned for today, but we did have a few there."

"We are planning to keep up the fight."

Dr. Robertson is considered a very skillful health propagandist. One of Chicago's best-known civic leaders remarked that if Dr. Robertson were made head of the School Board, he would be apprehensive of the health measures the physicians would be likely to impose on the city's school children. He had this feeling, he said, largely through observation of Dr. Robertson's lobbying at the last Legislature for the extension of medical measures.

Big Charge on Public

The particular bill he mentioned was one for the creation of a health commissioner in every county in the State, a project which would have added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the public expense. Dr. Robertson, he said, seemed to be the chief force behind the measure.

In Chicago, the former Health Commissioner has had more success. As one of the prime movers in the exposition held on the Municipal Pier last summer he had something to do with the "Health Show" there, and much was the public comment in Chicago on the extent of the health exhibit. Not only did the health authorities plan a comprehensive affair, but they got the people in to exhibit all the pictures of disease and warnings of fatality there graphically set forth.

Dr. Robertson organized several years ago, after the influenza epidemic, a school for home nurses, and these nurses sold tickets for the Health Show at 30 cents each. As he observed, a lot of women can sell a lot of tickets, and they did. The nurses cleared \$22,000 from the Health Show, which indicates the success of its promoters in drawing a crowd.

Dr. Robertson is regarded as an able man, and the energy he has displayed as Health Commissioner has only served to arouse those who view

with disquiet the already large medical attention being given the public school children.

Profit from School Denied

Dr. Robertson is proud of the nurses' school. He has been criticized by political enemies on the charge of making a profit out of the school, but he explained to a correspondent of The Christian Monitor that he did not get a cent from it. During the influenza epidemic it was recognized that there was a need for home nurses, he said, nurses whose charges were within reach of the rank and file of the people, and so he started the school and it has trained 9227 women. He named on its board Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and several others of high standing here.

During the last year, Dr. Robertson says, these nurses have fitted school children with free eye glasses, have taken care of 2300 patients free of charge, and are running four free dental clinics. With the \$92,000 from last year's Pageant of Progress and other money on hand, with what they make from this summer's health show, Dr. Robertson said the nurses were planning a great pageant foundation for children. Through this, he said, they hoped to give dental care to 30,000 children a year, at a nominal charge of something like 5 cents.

Dr. Robertson once sought to have the cost of school doctors and school nurses paid from the educational fund of the Board of Education, instead of by the Health Department. This, he explained, was after one of the city's prominent councilmen had made a fight to this end, taking the view that the schools should properly bear this expense connected with them. However, such payment was declared illegal by the board's attorney and Dr. Robertson said he dropped it forthwith.

NEW JERSEY SENDS RELIEF TO ARMENIA

NEW YORK, June 13 (Special Correspondence)—The American ship Saugus, chartered by the Near East Relief, will sail on June 20 for Batumi, the principal port of Armenia on the Black Sea, carrying supplies to the area of food shortage in Asia Minor from the people of New Jersey. The movement, which was begun by the school children of Newark who contributed nearly 100,000 cans of food, has grown until gifts have been received from school children all over the state. Manufacturers have also joined in sending shipments of food. Cash contributions have amounted to more than \$10,000.

The Saugus will also carry three new phonographs and 200 records, the gift of Thomas A. Edison. The journey will take a month. A. H. Skean of Newark will go over on the ship as the representative of the Near East Relief, and will have charge of the distribution of the food.

PATRIOTISM OF SHRINERS EMPHASIZED BY POTENTATE

Serious Side Voiced in Council While Thousands of
Nobles Make Merry at Golden Gate

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 14

(Special)—"Shrinism stands for the liberty of the Republic; it stands, first of all, for the open Bible, the open church and the open school; for the keeping of those American liberties which have made us the Nation that we are, and, under divine guidance, we will guard against those influences which aim at the destruction of our liberty."

In the foregoing serious strain Ernest A. Cutts of Savannah, Ga., Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, opened the forty-eighth convocation of the Imperial Council of that organization here yesterday, thereby testifying to the fact that the Shrine is not altogether an institution of play. Continuing, Mr. Cutts said:

Prospered Beyond Imagination

"Twenty years ago, when we last met in San Francisco, the Shrine had a membership of 57,000, today its membership numbers more than half a million. If we had not been a God-fearing body of men we could not thus have prospered. The Shrine surely has prospered far beyond the imagination of its founders." The Imperial Council will be in session today, tomorrow and Friday morning. The handsome Scottish Rite Temple is the scene of the meetings of the governing body. For those nobles not compelled to attend the business sessions, San Francisco and her sister cities across the bay have planned a round of entertainments that is in keeping with the reputation of this section as a desirable "convention country."

James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, and William D. Stephens, Governor of California, following brief addresses of welcome to the city and State—preceding the opening of the executive sessions—donned the "Red Fez" and joined the activities of the thousands of visitors, both being members of the organization. Other addresses of welcome were delivered by Bishop A. W. Leonard of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Samuel E. Burke, Grand Master of California Grand Lodge; William Parker Filmer, Past Grand Master and chairman of the 1922 Shrine Committee and Ira W. Coburn, Potentate of Islam Temple.

Program of Sessions

During its executive sessions the Imperial Council will pass upon the admission of new temples, elect officers, decide on a meeting place for 1923 and attend to such other matters as

may be introduced by members of the Council.

Meantime, those fortunate nobles who "journeyed across the hot sands" purely for the purpose of pleasure, are living up to the Shrine reputation of "good fellowship." In this they are aided and abetted by the cities gathered at the Golden Gate. All timepieces, while they have not been stopped, might as well have been.

Night, during the visit of the Shriners is merely those few hours during which the sun fails to shine. Little difference is noted in this city, Oakland or any of the nearby points for the reason artificial illumination has been effectively employed.

Today all business has been dropped in Oakland, the home of Aahema Temple, and that city is aiding its Temple in entertaining the uniformed organizations of 35 temples. Yacht and automobile races, automobile and boat trips and competitive drills are a few of the activities on the program.

Enthusiastic comment still is heard on the uniformed parade of yesterday, when 75 Shrine bands, from as many organizations, added melody to the elaborate color scheme of the uniformed organizations. The Imperial Potentate's ball, last night, was another outstanding feature. Owing to the large attendance, the ball was celebrated simultaneously in three different places, the Exposition Auditorium, the Winter Garden and the Arcadia.

FORD RAILWAY GETS RIGHT TO CUT RATES

WASHINGTON, June 14—Proposals of Henry Ford to reduce coal rates on his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, which originally were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission, were allowed to go into effect today under a final decision of the commission.

Revised schedules were filed by the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton with the commission last April 1, proposing rate changes which would have reduced rates on coal from southern Ohio points approximately 10 cents a ton. The commission, upon the protest of various competing mine operators on other railroads, ordered the schedules held up to await investigation, but today ruled that the new schedules might be put into effect July 1.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

OCCUPYING a central position in the Passing Show is the tempering raging over the coal price fixing agreement reached between Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and the mine operators. The retailers as represented by the National Retail Coal Merchants Association, held a conference with the Secretary, pledged their co-operation to prevent a "runaway market," and then announced that immediately there must be an increase in the price of coal to the consumer.

Mr. Hoover admitted some increase in price would be necessary to meet the additional expense of hauling coal from the distant producing fields, but he would stand for no big increase. The communication flew back and forth between the Secretary and the retailers. Then William Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, jumped into the fray, and talked about indicting someone—presumably the operators—government ownership, and, incidentally, deliver themselves of pent-up dissatisfaction of things in general.

Mr. Hoover has held to his original thesis, namely, that a big jump in price as a result of his fixing \$3.50 as a maximum at the mines, would be profiteering. The retailers renewed their pledge not to profiteer. Mr. Hoover now is sitting on the lid of the volcano. Senators Borah and Walsh have promised to "hold off" investigating, and await the results of the Hoover coal conferences. The situation is abundant in possibilities.

When the Washington Conference was breaking up, Admiral Baron Kato, who has just been made Premier of Japan, arose in his seat at the square table in the D. A. R. Hall and with inscrutable face, turning toward the head of the table where sat Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, said: "In Japan we realized that a new spirit of moral consciousness had come over the world, but we could not bring ourselves truly to believe that it had struck so deeply into the souls of men. We came and we have learned; and in turn we have, I think, given evidence that Japan is ready for the new order of thought—the spirit of international friendship and co-operation for the good of humanity."

This was spoken in Japanese and translated by a Japanese college professor who acted as interpreter for the delegation.

Pride of uniform among the officers of the United States Army is becoming a thing of the past. The war did it. The universal khaki is the garb of today for regular army and reserve alike. And there is no indication of a return to the old glory of blue and gold.

Officers around headquarters are ready to sell these former dress uniforms, smelling of camphor and tar, to anyone who will pay anything for them. Never again will they be needed. Some of them say it sadly, some gladly.

Appropos of the democratic bearing of the Baron Admiral Kato, the story was told of his encounter with a free and easy man when he was being entertained at a certain club. There were two Katos in attendance at the Washington conference, both of them admirals, and there was at first considerable confusion concerning them. The one was Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, delegate, and the other, Admiral Kanji Kato, chief naval expert. The American went up to the Baron and, slapping him on the back, said, "You are Tom Kato and I am Tom Smith. Both good fellows. Shake." He gripped the Japanese statesman warmly by the hand and the clasp was cordially returned. Although he probably did not get the words of the American, the Baron caught his intent.

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE CONFIDENT OF COALITION VICTORY AT POLLS

Genoa Aided Position of Premier, While Depletion of Labor Party Funds Will Hinder Opposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 26—Whatever may prove to be the results of the Genoa Conference, they leave Mr. Lloyd George still the predominant figure in British political life.

This is due, not so much to the conference itself as to the extent to which opposition parties in the British House of Commons are divided. The majority of the people of Great Britain approve of the effort Mr. Lloyd George has made at Genoa on behalf of world peace. They see no very great achievement actually attained in this direction, however, and their approval is not of itself strong enough to carry an election in Mr. Lloyd George's favor in the face of a united opposition. No such opposition, however, exists, the only alternative to the continuance of the present coalition government with Mr. Lloyd George at its head, is to be sought in some combination of the Independent Liberals and the Labor Party. Neither of these parties, however, is in a position to face an election with any confidence. Mr. Asquith, who leads the Independent Liberals, is committed to a foreign policy of "Let the Germans off," ideas, which displease not only the more advanced Liberals but also the Whigs.

Opposition Divided

Vicount Grey, as Lord Robert Cecil, has not hesitated to point out, might be a more popular leader but Liberals will never tolerate his desire to revert to secret diplomacy. He might also be able to command more funds for party purposes than those which Mr. Asquith has been able to get together, but Mr. Asquith is too old and too respected an institution to be thus displaced. The Independent Liberal Party in consequence, while it will probably gain a few seats at the next election, is quite unable to sweep the country.

The position of the Labor Party is different, but it is equally unhelpful. Two energetic leaders are available in Mr. Clynes and Mr. Thomas, but they are both regarded as Moderates, and therefore as disliking to the more advanced wing which comprises most of the intelligent of the party. In order to keep their places at all Mr. Thomas and Mr. Clynes have both been obliged to trim. In doing this they have destroyed their own prospects. They have not gone far enough to win over the extremists, but they have gone sufficiently far to frighten a very large proportion of the general body of the electors. Mr. Clynes has made himself specially unpopular by a recent memorandum in which he advocated universal state ownership and a capital levy. This has rendered the middle class public more determined than ever not to allow a Labor victory at the polls.

This is not all, for the failure of

political strikes and the heaviness of subscriptions are turning an influential section of Labor itself against the political activities of the labor unions. An industrial, as opposed to a political, Labor movement, has started which would confine the unions to such functions as those of looking after wages and maintaining benefit funds.

Reaction by Labor

This movement is already strongly supported in the mining districts in Scotland and the Forest of Dean. It also finds advocates in the engineering and railway workshops of Cheshire and Lancashire. The British workman is beginning to remember that he is himself a capitalist. If it be only to the extent of a bag of tools. He begins to see danger to his means of earning a living for himself and his family in the socialistic and communistic doctrines he finds preached around him. A reaction has set in and needs only the evolution of some capable leader, such, for example, as Mr. Henderson, has proved himself to be, to become an important political factor.

Already the Labor Party is finding its political funds running low. Levies are no longer meeting with any considerable measure of support. Election resources are falling off by the hundred thousand pounds. Coalition election agents now laugh at the claims which Labor puts forward to have 400 candidates ready for the next election. Elections cost money, and informed estimates show that the maximum number of seats Labor will be able to contest at the next election will not exceed about 200.

Mr. Lloyd George an Asset

Coalitionists admit that a general election, if held now, would lose them a good many seats. They are confident, however, that they would still be returned with a sound working majority. They also think they would come back with Mr. Lloyd George at their head, and they give reasons for this belief. A feature of the Genoa Conference has been the number of resolutions of confidence it has brought to Mr. Lloyd George from religious, scholastic and commercial bodies in all parts of Great Britain. His new admirers include influential combinations of merchants engaged in foreign trade, and particularly of merchants whose business connections have brought them into relation with Russia. Mr. Lloyd George's personality is a great asset to the Coalition. On the other hand, also, the Coalition is useful to Mr. Lloyd George. Neither, under the circumstances, desires to part with the other.

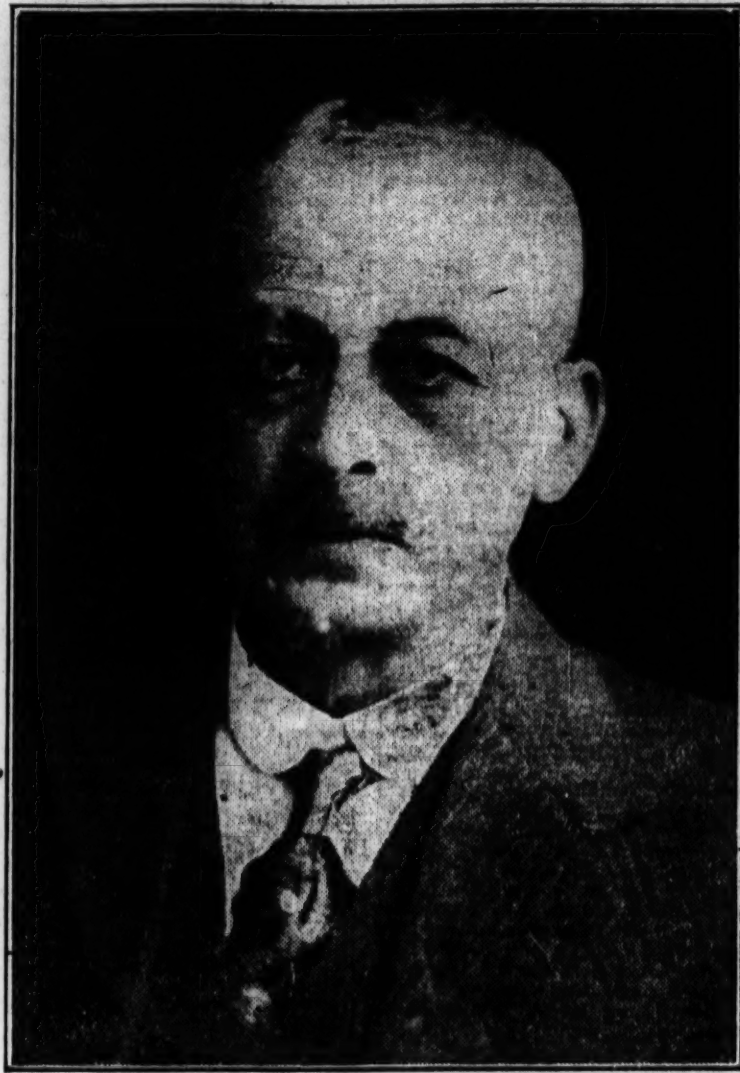
With the Irish situation as grave as it now is, it would be more than usually hazardous to venture any forecast of what political conditions may become in the future. As things are today, however, the Coalition Government with Mr. Lloyd George at its

head, feels its position secure, and is able to look forward to a general election with confidence. Now that the summer has arrived there is no thought of an election before harvest is over, which means the beginning of next winter, for harvesting operations are not finished in the north until the end of September, after which a certain amount of free time has to be allowed for canvassing. Taking the inconveniences of short winter days into account, this may mean the postponement of the next elections until spring.

In any case, therefore, a considerable space remains for the Coalition, with good prospects of Mr. Lloyd George's return afterward at its head.

An Arab Chieftain from Iraq on a Political Mission in London

London, May 26
Special Correspondence
THE land of the waters of Babylon, where the Israelites sat down and wept when they remembered Zion, today has a political representative in London. His name is Maj. Gen. Haddad Pasha, and he lives in European style in the West End. A tall, soldierly figure of a man



Photograph by Maull & Fox, Ltd., London

Gen. Haddad Pasha

ACTIVITY SHOWN BY DUNDEE WOMEN

Association Holds Annual Meeting—Many Addresses Read

DUNDEE, May 27 (Special Correspondence)—The fourth annual meeting of the Dundee Women Citizens Association (formed a few months after the enfranchisement of women in Great Britain in 1918) took place recently. The speakers dealt with such subjects as "Women in Parliament," "The Treatment of Juvenile Offenders," "The Influence of the War Upon Women," and "Dark Spots in Our Cities," the last dealing with the problem of the common lodging house.

A thorough investigation of the cinema houses in Dundee was also undertaken by the association, the executive committee reaching the conclusion that, with a few exceptions, the cinemas in Dundee are well conducted.

Turning to the question of politics, activity has been displayed as evidenced in several resolutions that were passed and sent to the Prime Minister, one being to urge the Government to allot immediately a substantial sum for Russian famine relief. A resolution was passed by the Scottish Central Council of Women Citizens Associations, on the initiative of Miss Pirret, president of the Dundee Women Citizens Association, which reads as follows: "The women of Scotland, as represented by the Women Citizens Associations throughout Scotland strongly urge His Majesty's Government to do everything in its power to achieve the reduction of armament throughout the world, in the conviction that great armies and navies and other weapons of warfare are a direct menace to the peace of the world, and an unwarrantable and intolerable burden on the taxpayers."

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on behalf of Great Britain, during the great war, and that they desire this independence to be confirmed. But the Arabs have no objection to the most complete co-operation with the British, and would rather the British than any other nation gave them the help and guidance they require until they can rule successfully alone.

Asked about the development of material resources necessary to enable Mesopotamia to stand alone, General Haddad grew eloquent about the potential riches from river cultivation, which might extend to but 2,000,000 acres now, but which with even the imperfect irrigation methods of the ancient Babylonians had enabled 20,000,000 acres to bear good crops. "You can see the old channels of the Arab khellifs still," he said—"blocked up and dry—but capable of being reopened and, with modern engineering skill, capable also of being so extended as to bring 36,000,000 acres of good land under the plow."

Undeveloped Oil Strata

Of oil resources he said that while the bulk of the Anglo-Persian concessions were beyond the Mesopotamian border, undeveloped oil strata existed near Kakin which the Mesopotamian government hoped to see developed profitably. At Mosul also were further oil deposits, the value of which he believed was vast.

He was confident that an independent Mesopotamia need fear no lack of funds. He was also certain that the Mesopotamian army would soon be in a position to defend the country from whatever quarter invasion might come. "The Turks," he said, "drew their best recruits from Iraq. Already we have 5000 men under 30 British instructors in training, and the force can be increased indefinitely."

He saw a future of peace and prosperity for the country, but "it must be remembered," he said, "that the East has changed, and that the aspirations of its peoples now have for independence are aspirations that cannot be suppressed."

On the subject of British inability to continue to pour scores of millions of pounds annually into the desert of Iraq, General Haddad had very clear-cut views. "The spending of much of that money," he said, "has been a great mistake. What went into the army during the war was no doubt a necessity, but since then money has been put into direct British administration that has now had to be abandoned in favor of local rule which need never have been disturbed."

The Wahabi Raid

At present the British might possibly have 10,000 troops in the country, but these were being reduced, and there should soon be not more than half a dozen battalions left.

Speaking of the recent Wahabi raid into Mesopotamia, from the direction of Nejd General Haddad pointed out of how little seriousness such incidents had become now that it was possible to send across the desert armored cars against which no camelry in the world could stand.

As regards loans for the purpose of government, "there need be no difficulty whatever," said General Haddad, "the London banks are all willing to oblige." The conversation afterwards turned upon the subject of the Arab kingdom of Transjordan, which is ruled by the Amir Abdullah, brother of King Faisal of Iraq. Here, it will be remembered, there has been friction with the French who are in occupation of the neighboring territory of Syria.

General Haddad has recently himself been at Amman, the Amir's headquarters. In this connection he told how he had flown from Amman to Baghdad in five and a quarter hours, whereas it would have taken him 22 days to do the same journey in the ordinary way by caravan and sea. He desired to say as little as possible about the French, and was readily switched off into an interesting story of the prosperity the Amir Abdullah is introducing into the Arab province he rules.

Of King Hussein, father of King Faisal, who rules the now entirely independent kingdom of the Hedjaz, he

also had good news to impart. Here Wahabi incursions have ceased, and the Moslem sacred places of Mecca and Medina are at peace. How long he would be in England General Haddad did not know. One of his sons is a student at King's College, Cambridge, and he hoped his visit might extend for some time.

SOCIETY WILL BOOM IRELAND'S FISHERIES

DUBLIN, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—The Irish Salmon and Trout Fisheries Association has striven to carry out the objects for which it was formed, viz.: "The improvement and protection of the salmon and trout fisheries of Ireland and the encouragement of united action for the benefit of the inland fisheries by combination of all interests for the general benefit."

At the annual meeting of the association held recently Lord Holmpatrick, who presided, said that salmon and trout fishing in Ireland could be made a great source of income to the country, but before arriving at that stage, more financial support was necessary, as well as a larger membership for their association. Proper legislation was essential and now that the country was to have a new government it was the association's duty to see that the development of fisheries was properly guarded by laws that would benefit the industry. Every fishing owner in Ireland should support the association wholeheartedly.

WOMAN SEEKS PLACE UPON SUPREME BENCH

CLEVELAND, O., June 14 (Special)—More to arouse people from their apparent apathy and thus to obtain a better administration of justice than to win office for herself, Florence E. Allen, judge of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court here, has become an independent candidate for the Ohio Supreme Court bench.

Judge Allen was elected to her present office in 1920. She was the first woman on this bench in Ohio. A graduate of Western Reserve University, she gained immediate recognition as a lawyer. When she had assumed the judgeship, she at once displayed unusual talent and fearlessness.

"The administration of the courts of our country is a disgrace to the Nation," Judge Allen declared. "The cause is public indifference. Every fault of the court system is due to the people's apathy. We get from officials just what we demand. I am going into this campaign in the hope that I can arouse the people, at least partially, from this apathy."

SWEDEN CONSIDERING GOLD RESUMPTION

STOCKHOLM, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—There has been a good deal of talk about the Swedish Riksbank again beginning the redemption of her notes with gold, but any such move has now been postponed till July.

The bank committee has approved of the Government's proposal, agreeing that the only way to secure stability in the level of prices is to return to an effective gold basis which ought to take place on the foundation of the legalized gold parity. As to when this move should be made, the committee holds that Sweden ought only to act in conjunction with other powers whose position of exchange is comparatively the same as Sweden's.

PRODUCTS LEAGUE ASKS IRISH TO USE HOMEMADE GOODS

DUBLIN, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Irish Products League is making effective progress in its campaign against imported goods. Circulars recently were sent to county councils and other bodies, calling upon them to help form branches of the league in their respective districts and to induce people whenever possible, to buy goods of Irish manufacture, that employment might be given more people. Requests also have been received from several towns that the work of the league be set in motion there.

The league is at the service of all manufacturers in Ireland. Its principal object is to oppose the importation of such articles as are manufactured in Ireland.

Some anomalies of Irish commerce are revealed in the Agricultural Department's report on Irish trade for March. Foreign malt and barley are imported into the country in large quantities, also cereals. The following will be of interest: Exports per week—Margarine 95 tons, butter 491 tons, cheese 17 tons; Imports per week, margarine 310 tons, butter 907 tons, cheese 225 tons.

BEACH LAND TO BE UTILIZED
CAPE MAY, N. J., June 14 (Special)—Two Mile Beach, the last unoccupied beach on the southern New Jersey coast, is to be built up with piers and warehouses by the Pennsylvania railroad. The beach has a new City Coast Guard Station No. 135.

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CO-OPERATORS SEE
EXPANSION AHEADInternational Wholesale Society
Probable in Future

MANCHESTER, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—No doubt the progress toward the long-contemplated international co-operative wholesale society appears somewhat slow to the idealist, and he, in consequence, is apt to be a little impatient with those of his associates who, engaged in conducting the business side of the movement, are less eloquent and more cautious in their support of the project.

It is not because of any lack of desire to see the establishment of an international co-operative wholesale society that British business men behind the project talk and tread with caution, for they see in such an institution a medium through which the co-operative movements of the world could be more economically traded with each other—an advantage which could be passed on to the co-operative consumer.

Have More Practical Viewpoint

Unlike their more idealistic colleagues, however, they are in direct contact with the difficulties which must be cleared away before such an ideal can become practical. Then, again, the results of the international co-operative trading in which the ready have engaged have not been such as to fire their enthusiasm for a wider experience under prevailing conditions.

"That an international co-operative wholesale society will come into being is certain," declared one of the foremost proponents of the plan, "but as the international committee of national co-operative wholesale societies says in the report submitted to the International Co-operative Alliance, 'Co-operative trade cannot be done on sentiment; and any goods purchased must compare favorably with similar goods obtained through other channels,' and further, 'Our experience of this year merely confirms the view we have previously expressed, that very great care must be taken in developing international business, as its speculative nature may become a source of danger to the movement unless properly safeguarded and controlled.'"

Capital Especially Needed

"The great need, of course, is for funds to provide capital with which to start such an organization as an

international wholesale society, but in the meantime there is no reason why the co-operative movements of the various countries should not trade with each other, provided that care is taken to avoid such experiences as the British Co-operative Wholesale Society has had. A commission sent out to Russia by the International Co-operative Alliance reported to the Milan conference that there were goods in Russia he disposed of, and that it had been suggested to the Russians that they should get into communication with the various wholesalers and find out their requirements, but that the Russians had objected to that course, preferring to

deal through an international co-operative wholesale society, which does not exist; and so there the matter stands, at present."

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LONDON, June 14—Officials of the Bank of England are in communication with representatives of other central banks in an endeavor to fix a date for a meeting to discuss economic problems recommended by the Genoa Conference.

Capital Especially Needed

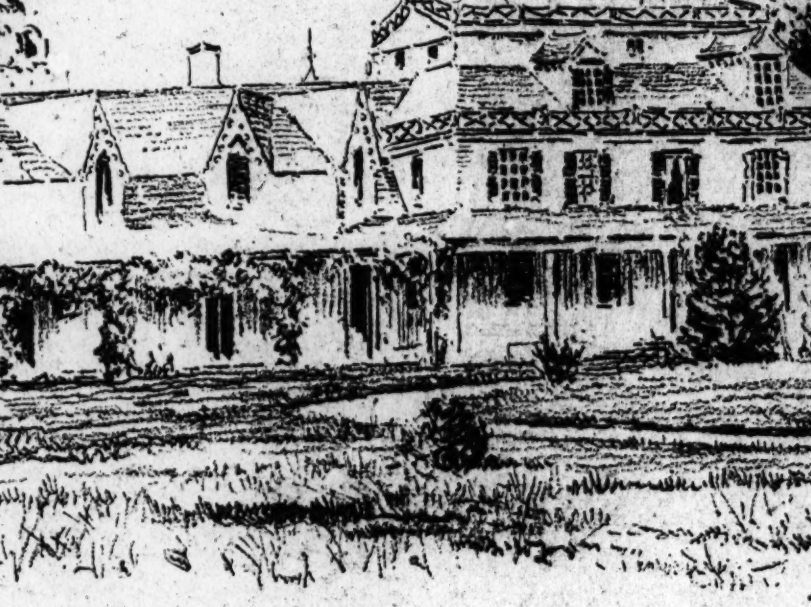
"The great need, of course, is for funds to provide capital with which to start such an organization as an

LIBRARY IS GATHERING
ANECDOTES OF WEBSTERMarshfield Proposes to Assemble Numerous Stories Told
of the Great Statesman

MARSHFIELD, Mass., June 13 (Special Correspondence)—Anecdotes of the life of Daniel Webster while he was a resident of Marshfield, Mass., are being collected by the Marshfield Free Library, to be later incorporated into

so vanished one of the buildings most frequented by Webster when he lived in Marshfield.

Webster was attracted to Marshfield in 1824. He and his wife had spent their summers in Sandwich for



Home of Daniel Webster at Marshfield, Mass.

a work that shall show the manner of living and working by the "Prince of all orators" on his 1800-acre estate near the sea in the beautiful Cape town.

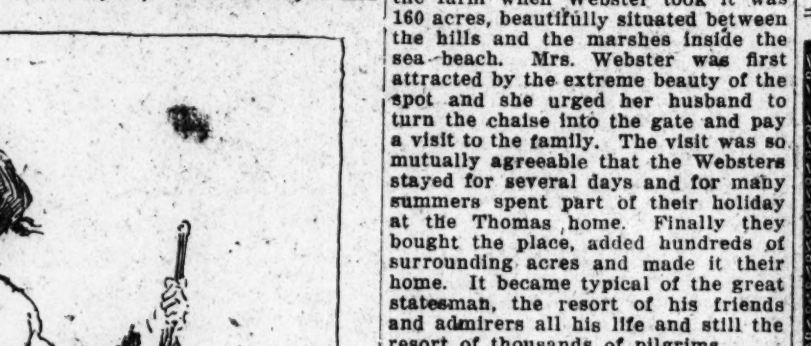
His home has been for some years a national shrine and, up to last year,

many years and, as he was driving back to Boston from Sandwich in a New England chaise, he followed the famous Shore Road. When 34 miles from Boston he passed a farm overlooking the sea in Marshfield township, which afterward became so inti-



Daniel Webster in 1845

the oldest department store in America, to which Webster used to ride on his big bay horse, saddle bags strapped on the sides and, where he was wont to do all of his trading, stood on the main road to Plymouth from Boston. Last year, it was destroyed and



Daniel Webster Tramping Over Marshfield

morning in summer, went about feeding and petting his animals, attended to his letters and business papers before breakfast, and after this, which for most people would be a day's labor, he would devote the remainder of his time to entertaining visitors or to excursions on land and water. Even in winter at Marshfield Webster rose at four and a letter has been found which he wrote to a Mr. Blatchford in Washington, describing with boyish enthusiasm the brilliancy of the stars, the deep booming of the ocean and the pleasure he expected in an hour, from the sunrise.

As a matter of fact, as told in "The True Daniel Webster" by Sidney

George Fisher, he was a prodigious worker while at Marshfield. His investigations and studies, outside of his legal and public duties, were enormous and he probably did more hard work and was more capable of undergoing it than any other public, professional or business man of the country.

People used to call on him at Marshfield at 10 in the morning and were often surprised to find him apparently unoccupied and ready to converse with them. This, added to his deliberate manner, his poise and his never mentioning his work, led many to think him a very lazy man. The truth was that by 10 in the morning he had been working four or five hours.

He was now a grim and war-worn veteran in the contests of politics and the bar. But he was still the same genial Webster who used to write verses and humorous letters for his classmates in New Hampshire when a boy.

CHICAGO MAY BAR
PARADES BY KLAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 14—Parades of the Ku Klux Klan will be forbidden in Chicago if an ordinance recommended to the council by the judiciary committee is adopted. The proposed ordinance calls for a fine of \$200 as the penalty for its violation and provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any person within the city to appear in public in any mask, cap, cowl, hood or other thing concealing the identity of the wearer, provided that the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to persons attending or taking part in carnivals, mask balls, public shows, entertainments, or celebrations in the city or under permission of the proper authorities of said city, nor to any person holding a written permit issued by the Mayor."

RUSH TERMINAL YEAR

The Rush Terminal Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a net income of \$991,597 after taxes and charges, compared with \$872,055 in 1920.



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Dobbs Caps
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180 Longwood Avenue
Boston 17, Massachusetts

SPAIN'S POLICY IN MOROCCO
DISAPPOINTS COMMISSIONERColonists Are Called Incapable of Conducting the Work
for Which They Were Sent to the Country

MADRID, May 24 (Special Correspondence)—It goes without saying that General Damasco Berenguer, High Commissioner of Spain in Morocco and commander in chief of the forces there, is a bitterly disappointed man, and that through no fault of his own. Placed in control of the North African effort by the Count de Romanones when Premier three or four years ago, above the heads of many other officers, the military laws of seniority being disregarded, he brought a new spirit of thoroughness to this endeavor which was working well despite the paucity of assistance and encouragement which he gathered from the government at Madrid.

He set himself to emulate as far as possible the effort being made in French Morocco by his friend Marshal Lyautey, with whom he is in frequent communication.

Attitude Considered Mistake

Now the weakness of the Spanish Government in inclining toward a semi-withdrawal and the substitution of a colonial army recruited on a voluntary basis for policing business in place of the armed endeavor that has been in progress hitherto fills the general with forebodings. He gives few interviews but all who are intimate with the general know that he who has known Morocco well since his youth and has deeply studied Spain's position in regard to her, feels that his country is now making a desperately serious mistake, for which some time soon she will be very sorry.

General Berenguer has just made a statement to the Diario Universal, the organ of the Count de Romanones, which is expressive of his disappointment. From time to time criticisms have been leveled against the colonizing capabilities of the Spaniards. In reality they seem to be much better in Morocco than in other parts of the world. But General Berenguer is bitter in his condemnation of the Spanish effort in this matter.

Spain has not put her back into this colonizing effort, he thinks, and that is why the achievements of France cannot be imitated. The colonizers who leave Spain for Morocco are of an inferior kind and incapable of their work, he says. The majority of them are little business men hardly better than packmen whom the Labor difficulties in Spain have turned toward Morocco.

They go to Morocco and spend their time there without any ideas, without the means of accomplishing any really useful work, and without appreciation of the great mission that should de-

velop upon them. So long as Spain is wanting in colonists capable of making a proper study of the country and understanding the natives, it will be dangerous to make any serious change in the character of the Spanish protectorate. That is what the High Commissioner says.

General Berenguer considers that Spain ought to have in Morocco an army equal to that which France has in her zone, because in reality the Spanish zone is as extensive as the part of French Morocco in which Marshal Lyautey keeps his troops for the maintenance of order. As to the substitution of the regular troops from Spain by a colonial army recruited on the voluntary plan, he does not believe that when such a corps is established there will be enough volunteers to satisfy the needs of the case.

He says finally that he has determined to remain at his post as long as he has the confidence of the Government and that current rumors as to his resignation may be disregarded.

Efforts Realized

Count de Romanones says that the original idea of the nature of the Spanish effort in Morocco was that Spain should never exert herself independently, but only through the medium of the Shereefian authorities, and in view of the suspicion that the administration on a modest scale that was then planned might be amplified into extensive bureaucracies, it was ordained that important changes must receive the approval of Parliament and that the military objects should be achieved not by increase of the Spanish national forces, but by increase of the native police. But from the very first, says the Count, there was resistance to these conditions, so that at no time had the Government found itself in a position to carry out its plans.

The want of native policy was the result of incomprehension on the part of the Spaniards of the psychology of the Moor, with the result that the Moors all the time were drawing farther and farther from them. Even in those parts where Spain apparently lived in the best relations of friendship with the Moors, there could be no doubt that the latter at the bottom of their hearts were hostile to Spain.

"Attempts at colonization have been made," says the Count de Romanones, "but what attempts! The reality tells us that the little colonization that has been effected and the meagre work accomplished by the Spanish colonists has served only to engender hatred toward us!"

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SIR JOHN SALMOND PRAISES ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES

New Zealand Representative at Washington Conference
Optimistic as to Eventual Results

ADELAIDE, South Australia (Special Correspondence)—A tribute to the power and sincerity of America in connection with the future peace of the world was paid by Sir John Salmond, representative of the Dominion of New Zealand at the Washington Conference, when entertained here by the Commonwealth Club. He formerly was dean of the faculty of law at the Adelaide University.

Sir John Salmond, who is a judge in New Zealand, gave an illuminating and lucid explanation of the Washington treaties, but dwelt largely on the part America was playing in the movement for armament reduction and world peace.

"America is rich beyond words," Sir John told his audience, "and therefore, potentially, the most powerful nation on the face of the globe. She had it in her power, if she had seen fit, to drag all other nations along the ruinous and lamentable road of naval preparation. She could build many ships to our one without feeling the financial burden. She had it in her own hands, she chose to do so, to take what Great Britain has possessed for so many years—the supremacy of the seas. Fortunately for us, the peace of the world, and her own honor, America has not given away to temptation. She turned her back on any such aggression, and agreed not to build a bigger fleet than that of Great Britain. She said, in effect, 'We will put an end to this insensate competition in naval armaments and stop it once and for all.' The British Government freely, willingly and wisely accepted the offer."

Another Important Treaty
Sir John said the five treaties which had been signed at Washington would have a profound effect on the future of the world. The fifth treaty, between China and Japan, in respect of Shanghai, was by no means the least important, and certainly was one of the most difficult of the negotiable questions dealt with by the Conference. The like of the Naval Treaty had never before been heard of in the world. It was to be hoped such a Treaty would prove to be unnecessary. The day when a large part of several fleets would be scrapped and sunk to the bottom of the ocean as a guarantee of mutual good will, and reform practices in international relations, would be one of the most momentous in history.

It was very easy to criticize the treaty, he admitted, and to say it amounted to practically a voluntary abdication by Great Britain of its aerial possession, the supremacy of the seas. "It may be said," continued Judge Salmond, "that the British Empire, owing to its extent, and its worldwide possessions, required a fleet not only equal to those of America and other countries, but immensely in excess of any fleet possessed by a rival power. At the end of the period of the treaty, 15 years, if conditions have so altered that the safety of the Empire is in any way compromised, or affected, by the limitations, the British Admiralty will be at perfect liberty to resume its former activities in the way of shipbuilding. Nothing in the treaty prevents the White Ensign from being seen on every ocean in such numbers as the necessities of the Empire demanded. The building of monstrous engines of war was becoming an intolerable financial burden which had to be thrown off in the interests of national safety."

Reviewing the whole proceedings at the Washington Conference, Sir John Salmond said: "I feel satisfied that we are under a great debt of gratitude to the Government of the United States for their sincerity, courage, and statesmanship." It was perfectly true, he proceeded, that Great Britain's fleet of capital ships will not be any bigger than that of America, but, remembering that the Americans were of their own kind and kin, he saw no danger or objection in that. His visit to America had enabled him to get rid of a great many international prejudices which formerly he possessed. He recognized that the British and Americans were of the one race, the one speech; were actuated by the same thought and possessed the same standard of national honor. The peace of the world lay largely in the friendship, harmony, and co-operation in all matters of these two great branches of the English race. Any rivalry between them in respect of military and naval preparation was needless, and worse than needless.

Dealing with the agreement between civilized powers that, in any future warfare, submarines should not be used against commerce, Judge Salmond said the British delegation tried to go further along the path of

peace and humanity than that they proposed the total abolition of the submarine as an illegal weapon. That was not accepted by the other powers, but he was satisfied the arguments and advocacy of the British Empire made a profound impression on the public opinion of the world, and it was not at all impossible that, in future, international law on those points might be as the British Government described it. The agreement regarding the abolition of the gases in war marked an enormous advance along the road of humanity.

Landmark in History
The Pacific Treaty was intended as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance which had outlived the occasion.

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Miss Helen Fraser

which had given rise to it. For a long time it had been an object of suspicion, and even ill will, on the part of Americans. Rightly, or wrongly, America had contended for some years that the Alliance was a menace to her, but she need scarcely say that the idea would never enter the head of any British statesman. The total abolition of the alliance was not acceptable to the British Government and the Dominions. The Japanese had been a faithful ally to Great Britain during the war, and it was not Great Britain's way to turn her back on her friends. The agreement which had been made at Washington was an admirable substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The Chinese treaty removed a great mass of high explosives from their part of the world's matter which must be viewed with profound satisfaction.

CANADA'S MERCANTILE MARINE
VICTORIA, B. C., June 6 (Special Correspondence)—Increased trade on the Pacific will cause the transfer of four more freight-carrying vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine from the Atlantic coast to western ports shortly. It is understood here. Three of the additional four ships will be used in the off-shore trade and one for freight-carrying from British Columbia to California.

A New British View of American Women

Miss Helen Fraser of Glasgow
Gives Impressions

LONDON, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—With the exception of one other candidate, Mrs. Burnett Smith ("Annie Swan," the novelist), Miss Helen Fraser, prospective Coalition-Liberal parliamentary candidate for the Govan district of Glasgow, is the only British woman

the matter of designs, but, like Frenchwomen, they know how to wear their clothes, and present an invariably attractive appearance. American women, too, have a greater instinct for public life than Englishwomen. This is probably a relic of pioneering days of the past. They are frankly proud of what they have been able to achieve in their own country, and when, as in the flourishing towns of the Middle West, you come across communities where 84 per cent of the inhabitants own their houses, you begin to realize Americans have something to be proud of. But they want other people to share this enthusiasm with them. It is not merely boastfulness, as English people sometimes contend, but more like the child's pride in some newly acquired possession. Genuine pride is seldom receptive, but American women are really anxious to receive outside opinions, and are always open to criticism of the constructive sort."

"In America the equality between the sexes is far more marked than in England. In professional and social life American women have nothing to fear from male competition, while in the marriage relationship, American husbands are the best in the world. On the other hand, I believe it will be even more difficult for American women to get into politics than for British women, but their determination to do so is all the greater."

"In spite of the attitude of their country toward the League of Nations, American women are determined to maintain world peace. In a country containing such a vast foreign population as America has and where every election has its race votes in international politics naturally bristles with problems which would not arise anywhere else. America is afraid of becoming involved in petty conflicts between the smaller nations, but, in all the broader aspects of the situation—disarmament, naval reductions, and so forth—Americans, both men and women, can be trusted to vote on the right side. American women are now definitely mobilizing themselves for peace education at home and abroad. Indeed, it was owing to pressure brought by the women of the United States that the Washington Conference first came into being."

**MORE GET WORK
IN MIDDLE WEST**
Almost a Job for Every Applicant, Statistics Show

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 14—That there is a marked improvement in the employment situation in the middle west states was the assertion made by Charles B. Boyd, superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Bureau, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"There is almost a job for every applicant," Mr. Boyd said. "The registrations for employment at the Illinois office, compared with last year, are very encouraging. A year ago, we had 220 persons for every 100 jobs. Today we have 104.8. In Chicago, the proportion is 95.4 applicants for every 100 jobs."

"Extensive building operations, need for farm labor, pick-up in the metal and machinery lines, as well as a big and increasing need for common labor have brought this about," Mr. Boyd commented. "This does not signify that we are back to normal, but it shows that men are not finding it as difficult to obtain employment."

"A year ago during May, there were 4140 more registrants looking for jobs than during last May. There were 14,884 more jobs filed with us last month than for the same time a year ago."

DANISH-GERMAN TREATY IS IN HANDS OF DANISH RIGSDAG

COPENHAGEN, May 13 (Special Correspondence)—The Danish Foreign Minister has laid the Danish-German treaty, regarding North Schleswig, dated April 10, before the Danish Rigsdag for its sanction.

It contains 18 special agreements which come under the following five different heads: the new land-frontier, sea-borders and the use of border waters, the option of nationality, financial matters, and matters connected with the transfer of archives. An important financial arrangement which Denmark takes upon herself is provision for men disabled by the war and their survivors, German and Prussian officials, including officers and pensioners, and also widows and children of such from the districts in question, provided those concerned acquire Danish nationality, otherwise the burden falls upon Germany.

The respective obligations between communities and private persons on either side of the new frontier also have been considered and satisfactorily arranged.

ANTI-REED SENTIMENT STRONG, WOMEN FIND

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14 (Special)—The board of directors of the Democratic Women's Club of St. Louis, replying to a warning sent to them by Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, against the use of Democratic Women's Clubs in the contest between James A. Reed and Breckinridge Long for the nomination for United States senator from Missouri, deny any such use of the clubs, but add:

"However, the truth of the situation in Missouri is that anti-Reed sentiment is so strong that it would be practically impossible to gather women together for any purpose, for a sewing circle or a Shakespearean recital where 90 per cent of the women did not bitterly oppose James A. Reed for any position of public trust."

Mr. Reed had complained to Mr. Hull that the women's clubs in Missouri were being used against him.

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Under New Management
Where particular people find perfection in food and reason in prices
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VICKERS VULCAN AIRPLANE REVERSES AERONAUTIC IDEAS

Instead of Close Margin Between Weight and Wing
Spread New Slow Landing Craft Flies Light

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 17—There are few mechanical problems either so complex or so interesting as those faced by the airplane designer.

The appearance of the new Vickers Vulcan, Rolls-Royce passenger airplane, will stimulate keen discussion and create a new division in schools of aeronautical thought. This debate will concern light loading and heavy loading. The Vulcan is an up-to-date example of light loading designed to secure low running costs, slow landing and reduced insurance premiums.

Heavy Craft Travel Fast
To explain, there are two ways of considering "loading"—first, weight in relation to wing-area; second, weight in relation to horsepower. The former is called "wing loading," and is expressed in terms of pounds per square foot. The latter is called "power loading," and is expressed in terms of pounds per horsepower. A machine with low wing-loading is not necessarily a machine with low power-loading. But low weight in relation to wing-area usually connotes slow flight.

Heavy wing-loading, on the other hand, usually means high speed; and, indeed, must do so with any ordinary type of wing since the maintenance of flight in that case depends upon high speed. Again, light weight in relation to power means quick "get-off" and rapid climb.

The attention given to new wing forms, and the development of high-lift wings have brought about an increase in wing-loading, because it was found possible and was supposed to be desirable.

Wing-Loading Small
The Vickers Vulcan has a loading of about 7½ pounds per square foot, whereas the tendency of recent design has been to increase loading to 18 or 19 pounds per square foot, which was regarded as proof of progress. The point to note is that the firm of Vickers, and their designer, Mr. R. Pierson, have not deliberately set out to produce an airplane carrying the greatest possible load for the size of its wings which they announce as a triumph of wing design, but that they have taken the opposite direction and, in a machine designed to carry eight passengers besides the pilot have a wing-loading so small that it is little more than that of the heavier birds.

This is a most important contribu-

tion to the problem of the commercial airplane. Its promise may be measured from the fact that, although high speed was not to be expected, the craft nevertheless has a cruising speed of at least 90 miles per hour, and can attain 105. From the present-day point of view, and for such a short air-line as the London-Paris, this is sufficient; although, of course, in the future much greater speeds will be necessary. This debate, however, the time for these great speeds is not yet, nor will it be till they can be combined with safety in landing and all-round economy.

Pilot Praises "Bus"
The engine of the "Vulcan" develops 360 horsepower, or about 45 horsepower per passenger, which means an important step toward economical running without the aid of government subsidies. It takes the ground at 40 miles per hour which, contrary to popular belief, is very low for an airplane and makes for safety. Against a moderate breeze, of course, landings will be very much slower. It enables a machine to get in and out of quite small fields. The power-loading is 17 pounds to the horsepower which would be too great for security in any two-engine airplane with the engines placed to port and starboard. It is important to note that the present discussion relates to single-engine types. The Vulcan is a remarkably controllable "bus" according to the test pilot, Mr. Cockerell, who told the present writer how she behaves. The machine empty weighs 3775 pounds; fully loaded 6150 pounds; the useful load being 2375 pounds, a proportion that is remarkably good.

The gliding angle is very flat; figures for complete tests, after one or two small modifications have been made to the rudder, will be extremely interesting.

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A large assortment of Straw Hats in distinct shades of white or brown color to be selected—ranging \$3.50 to \$10.00.

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105 So. State Street (Near Monroe)
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CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

The United States Will Make Easy the Approach to Mt. Lassen, an Active Volcano

AMERICANS who prefer to tour their own country soon will be able to see one of the most active—possibly the youngest—of the volcanoes of the New World, in as great comfort as they now drive through the Yellowstone or the Yosemite, for by the passage of a bill sponsored by Representative John E. Raker, in the lower House of Congress, the appropriation for the maintenance and improvement of the 51,000-acre national park, containing Mt. Lassen, in north central California, has been increased from \$5000 a year to an indefinitely greater sum, by removing the limit on the appropriation. The Senate Committee, which has had this subject under consideration, has reported favorably upon it, and its passage by the upper House is considered probable.

The new national park, which was created following the explosive eruption of this volcano in 1914, covers 125 square miles, of which area only about 800 acres, or a little more than one square mile, is privately owned. The entire park is above the 5500-foot level of altitude, and Mt. Lassen rises 10,000 feet above the level of the Sacramento Valley, and about 10,455 feet above sea level. The volcano is at the western rim of the park, which contains a number of ancient craters, huge cinder cones, large lava flows, filled with extensive caves once inhabited by Indians, and not yet fully explored; a number of active geysers, one large lake of boiling hot water, and 100 or more small cold-water streams, springs and lakes.

The Lava Safety Plug
Although Lassen Peak has not been in violent eruption since 1915, when a new crater was created and a plug of new lava forced out of it, this plug has cracked, forming great crevasses, from which steam and gases are emitted almost constantly. Because of this keeping open of the crater, which might almost be called a "safety valve," geologists and students of volcanic activity in the geological department of the University of California hold that it will be many years before there is another explosive eruption; not until, such time, in fact, as the plug in the crater becomes cemented by the secretions of the gases and the steam, into a solid block, again confining the fires and gases from below, until they become so compressed that they must find a new opening.

Many old cinder cones and vents, with fragments of ancient craters, dot the area of the park, bearing witness to the numerous previous volcanic outbursts, although no one remembers any previous eruptions. In fact, the new crater, created in 1915, is in the wall of an ancient crater, of which Lassen Peak forms only a part. Thus, it will be seen that some time has elapsed since the last previous explosive eruptions, supporting the belief of the university geologists that it will be some time before there is another. There was an outpouring of smoke, with ashes, last year, but no boulders or lava were thrown out, as in the earlier eruptions.

Proposed Park Improvements
About 20 counties of California have representatives in an association which is promoting the development of the park, but it is believed that this is largely a commercial proposition, and that if the park is properly developed, it will be done by the Federal Department of National Parks, of which Stephen T. Mather is director, and by the United States Forest Service of Lassen National Forest, of which C. E. Dunston is supervisor. One of the necessities is an automobile road into the park, and an automobile driveway which shall at least approach the base of Lassen Peak, and shall pass through the other scenic wonderlands of the reservation. Considered geologically, this is probably the most interesting of all the national parks of America, not even excepting Yosemite Valley, which was carved by the great glacier from what was then a solid rock plateau. Camping grounds also are necessary, and a hotel would add to the available comforts.

This is the only active volcano on the mainland of the United States, and there is only one other active crater on the mainland of North America—the peak of Colima, in the State of the same name, in southwestern Mexico. In one of the University of California publications on geography, Dr. Rullin S. Holway, following his observations of the eruption of 1914, most interestingly, in part, as follows:

"The recent formation of a new crater in the old cone of Lassen Peak, is so far as the writer knows, the first recorded instance of uncounted volcanic activity witnessed within the limits of the United States, if territory not contiguous be excluded.

"Lassen Peak is in the southeastern part of Shasta County, in northern California, about 200 miles from San Francisco. . . . The immediate region lies on the extreme southwestern edge of the great tertiary lava flow some 250,000 square miles in extent, which covers not only northeastern California, but parts of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada. Geographers consider Lassen Peak as marking, approximately, the southern end of the Cascade Range, and as being the last of the series of great, to the west, of which Rainier, Adams, Hood, Three Sisters, Mt. St. Helens, and Shasta are familiar examples. To the southeast of Lassen is the topographic gap of the Feather River, separating the Cascade Range from its correlative, the Sierra Nevada, which extends 400 miles further south to Tehacapi Pass, but whose lofty peaks owe their height primarily to uplift, rather than to volcanic upbuilding.

Once Classified as Extinct
"The southern 50 miles of the Cascade Range, extending northwesterly toward Shasta from the north fork of the Feather River, is a great volcanic ridge, about 25 miles wide, studded with numerous minor volcanic cones, and culminating in Lassen, the dominating peak, guarded by a half-dozen other major cones, which rise to heights varying from 7000 to 9000 feet

Upper left—The Volcano of Colima, Mex., the only other active volcano, except Lassen, on the mainland of North America. Upper center—Sutler Lake, Lassen Volcanic National Park, one of the several cold water lakes in the 51,000 square miles of the park. Upper right—Mt. Lassen in eruption, a photograph commonly called "The Head of the Volcano," from the fancied resemblance of the left side of smoke cloud to a man's face. Center—One of the huge cinder cones in Lassen Volcanic National Park. Note the size compared to the trees, men and cattle. Lower left—One of the many ancient lava flows in the park. Lower right—Mt. Lassen, as it appears today, with an ancient crater showing in the foreground.

above the sea. Past volcanic phenomena of the Lassen Peak region in recent geologic time have been made familiar to readers through J. S. Diller's well-known report (Lassen Peak Folio, U. S. Geological Survey, 1894) which describes with considerable detail the Cinder Cone, 10 miles northwesterly from the main peak, from the base of which the latest lava flow issued. Until the present (1914) outbreak, despite our knowledge of the Cinder Cone lava flows, it has been tacitly assumed that Lassen Peak belonged to the class of extinct volcanoes, although statements by Diller in the folio just mentioned, show that 20 years ago he recognized the possibility of future eruptions.

In regard to this Cinder Cone, a monstrous pile of volcanic cinders and ash, Dr. Diller wrote:

"The volcanic action which has built up Lassen Peak, with its many associate cones, is comparatively recent. It began at the close of the Pliocene epoch, and occurred most violently at the time the Sierra Nevada was upheaved, but it has continued spasmodically down to the present time. . . . The latest volcanic eruption in the Lassen Peak district, and possibly the latest in the United States south of Alaska, occurred at the Cinder Cone, about 200 years ago. Some of the trees killed at the time are still standing. The lava, although very viscous, spread more than a mile from the vent, and formed a huge tabular pile, which extends across a little valley. The solid lava dam thus formed, developed Snag Lake, which contains the stumps of some of the trees drowned at the time the lake originated. That volcanic action is not yet extinct in the Lassen Peak district, is shown by the presence of numerous solfataras, and hot springs. At Bumpass' Hell, near the southern base of the peak, there are boiling mud pools and vigorous solfataric action; near by, at the head of Mill Creek, the sulphur deposited by such action is so abundant that attempts have been made to mine it. Similar phenomena occur in Hot Spring Valley and at Lake Tartarus and the Geyser, near Willow Lake. The Geyser, however, is much less vigorous now than formerly, and the column of water rises scarcely a foot above the pool."

The Geyser Subside
It is interesting to note that this geyser, which, in 1899, rose "scarcely a foot above the pool," was increased to several times this height during the eruption of 1914, but again has subsided, until now it rises only about three or four feet, and is very spasmodic in its action, long periods sometimes passing between its spoutings. Describing his own observations of the new crater, after the period of the eruptions had passed, Dr. Holway says:

"The new crater has been described frequently as being located on the south slope of the north peak. North Peak, however, is merely the northern part of the wall of the ancient crater. The relations of the new opening to the old volcano are better appreciated by describing it as an opening, not in the center, but on the north side, of the bowl of the old crater. The central depression of the old crater is probably more than 300 feet below the remaining points of the old rim. The wall of the old crater has been deeply breached both on the east and on the west, and the melting snow in the depression now drains westward, although there is not enough surface water to make a regular channel.

The Trail of the Ash
"The volcanic dust, or ash, from the different eruptions has been reported as falling from 10 to 20 miles from the peak, the amount and direction evidently varying with the wind. The limit of the heavy fall of ash not windborne was quite definitely marked, and was probably within a circle of a half-mile. It was not, however, a uniform circle. . . . The new crater ap-

parantly was being extended, longitudinally along cracks at either end. The northern wall showed a transverse crack running back from the vent more than 100 feet. The depth of the crater did not seem to be more than 60 feet, but the continually-caving sides suggested that the present bottom is only piled-up debris. No suggestion could be obtained of the depth of the holes from which steam was escaping. By placing a line parallel to the side and some 50 feet distant, the length of the crater on June 28, 1914, was estimated at somewhat more than 400 feet. This estimate is less than that given by some observers but agrees closely with that made by Dr. Diller on June 20, 1914."

Summarizing his report, Dr. Holway says: "Lassen Peak, an old volcanic cone in a region where a lava flow occurred some 200 years ago, has exhibited true volcanic activity during the past six weeks. In the bowl of the much-eroded old crater, a series of steam explosions have opened a new vent, and from it stones have been thrown over an area more than one-half mile in diameter, and ejected volcanic ash has been wind-borne in sufficient quantities to make a perceptible deposit at a distance of 15 to 20 miles. No freshly molten lava has been seen, and no heat has been noticeable, except that of the escaping steam. Sulphur fumes and slight sulphur deposits near the vent have been noted by all observers.

"The source of the heat causing the explosions of steam is a matter of conjecture. It may be, of course, due to an ascending column of lava working its way up the old vent, but such suggestions are merely speculations, as would be any opinion of the future activity of the volcano."

Celestial Billboards
It has been shown in England that an airplane can trail smoke across the sky in the shape of letters and "tell the world." In this case, the name of a newspaper which everybody knew already. The achievement is not new to cause rejoicing among those people who take a simple and inexpensive joy in looking at the beauty of the clouds by day and the stars by night. There is no newspaper worthy of having its name written in the vault of heaven, and least of all a newspaper that would wish to do it. But the thought has no doubt come joyously enough to some advertising men, though not to all, that the time advances when it will be commercially possible to "tell the world" in like fashion the names of various more or less desirable commodities, and placard the firmament with slogans cunningly invented to make people buy them. So far advertising men successfully uphold their terrestrial

billboards against a substantial but ineffective disapproval. The mountain makes a background for a chewing gum; the meadow supports its row of billboards, and passengers in the trains get glimpses of nature beauty along the way between a succession of Broddingnagian advertising illustrations. Even in remote places, where it is not profitable to erect a billboard, one may read gigantic letters painted on the side of a barn.

But the sky! There indeed is a billboard, if only the advertisements could be put on it. Rumor has it, and rumor is probably right, that advertising companies in New York are watching with deep interest the work of an electrical company experimenting with powerful searchlights to illuminate the sky for the guidance of airplanes. There is talk of the possibility of utilizing clouds for screens and throwing letters or pictures on them that would be visible over a radius of 75 or 100 miles. It is good to know that there are a great many difficulties to be overcome before this could be done; but it is an unwelcome thought that advertising men are seriously concerning themselves with this possibility. Supposing it achieved, the beauty of the sky would be destroyed wherever the idea could be put into practice, and nothing gained even from a mercenary and individual viewpoint. The first commodity placarded on the celestial billboard would undoubtedly attract a great deal of attention, but all the others would follow until presently all would be again on the same level of publicity. Although there would be more visible advertising there would very likely be hardly any appreciable increase to the net profit of the advertisers.

As the matter stands a rood many Americans are no doubt glad that the first sky-advertising has been accomplished in England; and a good many Englishmen wish, if the thing were to be done at all, that it had been first accomplished in America.

Gasbruf
TUBING
for Stoves, Lamps & Irons
At Many Dealers
Atlantic Tubing Co., Providence, R.I.

What Ever Can Be Done With Columbia Market?

AT a recent auction sale in London of the effects of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, three drawings of Columbia Market were sold for 9 guineas. In a few weeks the Market itself is to come under the hammer, and it will be curious to note what is the fate of this mistaken effort in philanthropy.

Columbia Market, a vast, ornate, Gothic pile, is not one of the show places of London, and it never was. It stands in Bethnal Green, in a neighborhood formerly known as Nova Scotia Gardens, and one of the most unsavory quarters of the metropolis. On the site of the Market was a colony of low tenements inhabited by folk to whom the amenities of civilized life were almost entirely unknown.

About 60 years ago this deplorable quarter of London caught the eye of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts; her generous heart was touched by its misery, and she determined to see what money, of which she had plenty, could do to remedy that state of affairs.

Columbia Market and Square were the result. The whole of this seat of foulness was swept away, and on

its site rose four large blocks of model lodging-houses, forming a square called Columbia Buildings, and a huge Gothic hall known as Columbia Market. The market is of the same style of architecture as the Houses of Parliament, and from a distance it presents the aspect of a cathedral. Clock tower, louver, pointed arches, painted windows, elaborate ornamentation, medallions and armorial bearings, all go to make up one of the most costly buildings of its size in the metropolis.

It cost the Baroness the good round sum of £200,000. Here, she said, the people of the East End shall have a place wherein they may buy their food cheaply. But while the model lodging houses have never lacked tenants, drawn from an orderly and well-behaved part of the population, the Columbia Market has been a failure from the first. You may take a horse to water, says the old proverb, but you cannot make him drink. You may put up a market, but you cannot easily train the people into the market-going habit.

Columbia Market was closed for a while, when its original purpose was seen to be impossible, for scarcely

any of the shops which open on the arcade were occupied. Then it was reopened as a market for American meat, but the attempt proved futile. It was next established as a fish and vegetable market, but this was also a failure. Afterward the huge Gothic Hall formed the headquarters of the East London Church Polytechnic, but failure continued to brood over the structure, and for several years it has been closed entirely, "a melancholy monument of benevolence that missed its mark." One may say in the words of Lytton's title, "What Will He Do With It?"

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WOMEN'S HUSH MERCERIZED LILE HOSIERY. Very fine ribbed top, very smooth, mercerized lile, shaped ankle and leg reinforced heel, toe and sole. A very beautifully finished hose, guaranteed to give the best of wear. Black, navy and white. Per pair.....\$1.00 and \$1.50

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"It leaves my hair softer and in better condition than I have ever known it."

"It removes the oily condition and leaves my hair soft and silky."

"I have used nothing but EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO on my little girl's hair for two years."

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EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO is the only shampoo on the market containing refined grade oil and coconut oil.

Its rich creamy lather cleanses most thoroughly and leaves the hair delightfully soft and silky. Before you shampoo your hair again get a bottle of EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO.

Dealers Wanted Everywhere

If your dealer cannot supply you we will send two large bottles, prepaid, for \$1.00. Write in large letters to:

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CHICAGO—Fisher, Mead & Carson-Pirie
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EVERY WEEK MFG. CO.
Marshall Field Building CHICAGO

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

U. S. TRIUMVIRATE
IN BRITISH GOLF

Hagen, Barnes, Hutchison Superiority Reminiscent of Vardon's, Braid's, Taylor's

Next Monday among the golfing talent present at the opening of the British open golf championship tournament will be Jock Hutchison, the defender, Walter C. Hagen and James M. Barnes, who will try to take the honors of the contest back to America. With these three players in the field the United States has more than a little chance to win, for from all the multitude of sterling golfers in America no three could be picked who would be so certain of making a worthy showing.

Those who have watched the golfing careers of these three American professionals probably have noted the similitude of their success to that of the famous triumvirate on the other side of the Atlantic, Harry Vardon, James Braid, and J. H. Taylor. In each case three men have by reason of constant performance of higher-grade golf than that played by their co-participants—seemed to represent a topnotch class all by themselves.

For a long period of years nobody questioned that the British triumvirate named above turned in consistently better scores than any others in the country or, for that matter, in the world. From 1894 to 1914, a span of 21 years, these three men divided the honors of 16 of the annual British championships; Vardon triumphed six times and the others five times each. Other men could get off sweet irons, accurate pitches, long putts and all the rest, but these "others" could not be counted on to do it almost all of the time, while the triumvirate could. It is this matter of consistency which determines which golfers shall be really great players and which merely skilled performers.

When Vardon played exhibition matches in the United States in the summer of 1919, it was especially noticeable that his recoveries invariably nullified his errors; in fact in some times seemed as though he would be warranted in playing off the line into the sand or the rough on purpose, occasionally, so beautifully did his recovery shots end up dead or nearly dead to the pin. Vardon's forte always has been his malleable work. Braid's perhaps his run-ups to the green, but the point is that ability to sustain a superior average of accuracy gave Vardon, Braid and Taylor their long reign in British golf.

In this particular of consistency, members of what one may call the American triumvirate stand above all the others, though there are men who equal their stride with momentary flashes of brilliant scoring. Birdies are fine things to get and fine to see played, but they are not so good when mixed with 6s, as a long line of mere pars. The three Americans named have all reached championship pinpoints: Hagen, in the national opens of 1919 and 1914, and in the western, Metropolitan and professional several other times; Barnes in the open of 1921, the professional and in local tournaments; Hutchison in the British open championship of last summer, etc.

Barnes is perhaps a bit longer with the wood than the other two, but Hutchison probably the least sound in temperament. Hagen, capable of the greatest par-smashing streaks and endowed, as many believe, with the strongest confidence in himself on record. In 1919 at the Brae Burn Club, West Newton, Mass., Hagen knew that he had to get his par on the final hole to tie with Michael J. Brady and did it; his golfing history is full of these examples of fine golfing temperament. Furthermore, when he is off on a scoring rampage he plays wonderfully, and his pet mangle-iron works like a sorcerer's wand till people who witness the performance are almost ready to class golfing along with the fine arts.

Hutchison is another player who always can be counted on not to stray very far from par figures for his round. His magnificent win at St. Andrews, Scotland, last summer, against the sun total of the world's best talent, gave him only what has been his due for a long time—for he has been in the top notch for a number of years. When Hutchison is "going," like Hagen, he is out for birdies or eagles at every hole.

Way back in 1913, when the famous triple tie occurred in the open at Brookline, there were many who said, "Watch Jim Barnes. At that time even, it was noticeable that Barnes had something more to offer on an average than any American except perhaps, James J. McDermott. It took Barnes until 1921 to win the American open, but even had he not won this title last year, he would be indisputably a member of the new triumvirate. All three have their rounds, days and longer periods of slump, but a look at their records alongside of others' records will show conclusively that these slumps are milder and of less duration than those of their best contemporaries. Although one may contend that Francis Ouimet or Emmet French has prettier style, or this or that man greater distance, or another more delicate putting touch, the best results in the long run seem to go to the triumvirate.

There is no reason, of course, why the future—perhaps the very near future—should not see the top class of professional golfers in America made larger, and one sincerely hopes for such addition. At the present time there is many a professional who "has the shots in his bag," who is not up to Hagen, Hutchison and Barnes in consistency quite yet, but who is, nevertheless, almost up to them. And so the triumvirate holds, but whether it will endure as long as did the British one, is a question.

EASTERN LEAGUE
Bridgeport 4, Waterbury 2.
Pittsford 10, Albany 5.
New Haven 9, Springfield 5.
Hartford 14, Fitchburg 1.

America's Famous Professional Golfing Trio Which Is Seeking British Open Title



Photograph © Paul Thompson
Jock Hutchison
British Open Champion



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood
W. C. Hagen
U. S. Professional Golf Champion



Photograph by Paul Thompson
J. M. Barnes
U. S. Open Golf Champion

MOTORBOAT MEN
FORM ASSOCIATION

DETROIT, June 14—Organization of an international yachting body, known as the Yachtsmen's Association of America, and which plans to stage annually an international motorboat sweepstakes race at 150 miles, was announced here today.

Garfield A. Wood, American powerboat champion and holder of the Harmsworth trophy, is the president of the new association. The membership includes many prominent yachtsmen of this country and Canada.

The first of the sweepstakes races, which will carry a cash prize of \$25,000 is to be held on the Detroit River on Labor Day, 1923.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	21	.625
St. Louis	32	23	.582
Washington	27	28	.491
Cleveland	26	28	.481
Detroit	26	28	.481
Chicago	25	29	.463
Philadelphia	21	29	.417
Boston	21	30	.412

RESULTS TUESDAY
Chicago 5, Boston 0.
St. Louis 13, New York 4.
Detroit 5, Washington 1.
Philadelphia vs. Cleveland (postponed)

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

ROBERTSON ALLOWS TWO HITS
CHICAGO, June 13—Charles Robertson of no-man-reach-base fame held the Boston Red Sox hitless until the eighth inning today, shutting them out, 5 to 0. Menck and O'Rourke were the only members of the visiting team able to get singles. Johnson of the White Sox had a perfect day at bat, getting four singles and a base on balls in five times up. The Chicagoans have made a clean sweep of the four-game series. The score:

INNINGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 x—5 10 1
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 2

BATTIERIES—Robertson and Schalk; Piercy and Chaplin. Umpires—Hildebrand and Chitt. Time—1h. 32m.

BROWNS EARN EVEN SPLIT
ST. LOUIS, June 13—St. Louis evened up in its series with New York, taking the fourth and final game, 13 to 4. Shawkey was driven out of the box in the fifth inning and his successors fared no better. Danforth worked the whole game for the Browns, and while touched up for 11 safe blows, his masterly batting insured the result. Catcher Seaverid of the locals was ejected from the contest for protesting Umpire Evans' decisions. The score:

INNINGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....4 0 0 0 2 5 1 0 x—13 10 0
New York.....0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0—4 11 3

BATTIERIES—Danforth and Seaverid; Collins; Shawkey, Murray, O'Doul and Devoorn. Hoffmann. Losing pitcher—Shawkey. Umpires—Evans and Nallin. Time—2h. 25m.

DETROIT DEFEATS WASHINGTON
DETROIT, June 13—Cobb's work at the bat, coupled with four double plays behind Oldham, aided Detroit in taking the final of the series with Washington, 5 to 1. Harris' home run in the first inning averted a shutout for the Nationals. The score:

INNINGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit.....0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 x—5 9 0
Washington.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 2

BATTIERIES—Oldham and Baster; Francis; Erickson and Pleinich; Gharitty. Losing pitcher—Francis. Umpires—Connolly, Dinneen and Moriarty. Time—1h. 45m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	39	16	.709
Rochester	33	23	.589
Buffalo	30	26	.536
Jersey City	28	28	.491
Toronto	27	28	.491
Reading	27	31	.466
Syracuse	24	32	.429
Newark	16	39	.291

RESULTS TUESDAY
Jersey City 8, Toronto 6.
Buffalo 7, Newark 0.
Rochester 8, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 3, Reading 3 (10 innings).

PURDUE WINNER
OF FINAL GAME

K. I. Fawcett '23 Is Elected Captain for Next Year

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 13 (Special)—The Indiana University baseball team, showing a complete reversal of the form displayed yesterday, when it suffered an overwhelming defeat, today defeated the Purdue University team in the third of a three-game series here this afternoon by the close score of 2 to 1. The game was a battle between the opposing pitchers, R. J. Campbell '24, and Capt. J. B. Walker '23, of the Indiana nine. Purdue scored its only run in the first inning, when Capt. W. H. Fawcett '22, reached first base on an error, went to second base on a passed ball and scored while E. B. Wagner '22, was being tagged out between second and third base. Two singles grouped with two bad errors by the Purdue infield allowed the Crimson to score two runs in the fourth inning. With the exception of the innings in which the two teams scored, both pitchers hurled effectively and when men were on bases were given brilliant support by the respective team mates. Campbell struck out nine men, did not allow a single base on balls and gave five hits, while Walker struck out 10 men, allowed one base on balls and four hits, not more than one coming in any one inning.

Two double plays by Indiana and one by Purdue prevented scoring in three different instances, while J. E. Allsopp '24 and Thomas, shortstop of the Indiana team, both played brilliantly. The game was the last one of the season for both teams, and finished the Old Gold and Black team in fourth place in the Western Conference standing.

Kenneth I. Fawcett '23 of New Albany, Ind., was elected captain of the 1923 nine following the award of the varsity "P" letters to the following 12 men:

E. B. Wagner '22, F. D. Wallace '22, R. J. Campbell '22, W. W. Walker '24, M. C. Strack '22, P. E. Morgan '23, W. H. Fawcett '22, J. E. Allsopp '24, E. D. Hall '24, W. G. Eversman '23, K. I. Fawcett '23, and H. P. Mickelson '23.

The election of Fawcett is one of the first of its kind in the history of Purdue athletics where one brother followed another as captain of the same team. W. H. Fawcett, brother of Kenneth, captained the Purdue baseball team during the season which has just closed. K. I. Fawcett, who plays right field, has occupied this position on the regular varsity for the past two seasons. Besides being a reliable outfielder he is one of the most consistent hitters of the team, being among the three high batters on the squad. The score:

INNINGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Indiana.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 5 3
Purdue.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 4

BATTIERIES—Walker and Clay; Campbell and Fawcett.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	34	17	.667
Indianapolis	31	20	.609
St. Paul	31	20	.609
Milwaukee	29	28	.509
Columbus	26	28	.481
Louisville	24	32	.429
Kansas City	22	34	.394
Toledo	15	37	.288

RESULTS TUESDAY
Minneapolis 9, Columbus 6.
Indianapolis 1, Milwaukee 0.
Kansas City 7, Louisville 0.
St. Paul at Toledo (postponed).

CHANGES IN GIANT PERSONNEL
NEW YORK, June 13—The New York Giants announced tonight the release of pitcher Patrick Shea to the Indianapolis club of the American Association under an optional agreement. Claude Jonnard, who was sent to Indianapolis a few weeks ago, will be recalled. The club also released Arthur Seydler, recruit pitcher from the West Texas Military Academy, to the Waterbury Club of the Eastern League.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	21	.625
Pittsburgh	27	21	.563
St. Louis	29	24	.547
Brooklyn	28	26	.514
Cincinnati	27	30	.476
Chicago	24	27	.471
Boston	23	27	.460
Philadelphia	16	33	.327

RESULTS TUESDAY
Boston 5, Pittsburgh 5.
New York 7, Cincinnati 5.
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 14, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

BRVES CAPTURE SERIES
Boston made it three out of four from Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon, winning the last game of the series, 3 to 5. Each team used three pitchers. The Braves got to Hamilton hard at the start, though he lasted through three innings. Cooper was touched up in the sixth for the winning run, thus sustaining his second defeat of the series. Gowdy cleared the bases in the first with a double and Cough and Cough were hit hard but had exceptional control, the former leading the Braves to a double to center. Pittsburgh played an uphill game, tying the count twice, mainly through the work of Tierney, who drove a double to right field and scored another himself. The score:

INNINGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....4 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 x—12 12 1
Pittsburgh.....0 0 4 0 1 0 0 0—5 11 2

BATTIERIES—Fillingim, Marquard, McQuillan and Gowdy; Hamilton, Cooper, Morrison and Gooch. Winning pitcher—Marquard. Losing pitcher—Cooper. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 55m.

FOUR IN ROW FOR GIANTS
NEW YORK, June 13—New York won its fourth straight game from Cincinnati by a score of 7 to 5, increasing its lead over Pittsburgh and St. Louis. Both New York and Cincinnati had had exceptional control, the former leading the Braves to a double to center. Pittsburgh played an uphill game, tying the count twice, mainly through the work of Tierney, who drove a double to right field and scored another himself. The score:

INNINGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 2 0 0 1 3 x—7 14 1
Cincinnati.....0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0—5 9 0

BATTIERIES—Nehr and Smith; Cough and Hargrave. Umpires—McCormick and Sentele. Time—1h. 35m.

PHILLIES HITTING OUTBURST
PHILADELPHIA, June 13—Every man in the Philadelphia National lineup got at least one safe hit today, when the locals took the lead over St. Louis by a decisive score. John Singleton, recruit, held the Cardinals to six scattered hits. Jacques Fournier, St. Louis first baseman, essayed to pitch the eighth inning for the visitors, and did not allow a man to reach base. In this inning Fournier played shortstop and Haines first base. The score:

INNINGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 7 0 3 4 0 x—14 16 1
St. Louis.....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—6 6 3

BATTIERIES—Singleton and Peters; Dook North, Bailey, Petrick, Haines, Fournier and Clemons. Losing pitcher—Dook. Umpires—O'Day and Hart. Time—2h. 15m.

CUBS BREAK EVEN
BROOKLYN, June 13—Chicago secured an even break on the Brooklyn series, winning the final game, 3 to 3, by a batting rally in the fifth inning. Roy Grimes was the star with two singles and a home run, while his namesake, Burleigh, who started in the box for the Robins, lasted only one inning. Six hits, two sacrifices and three errors accounted for the local pitching "ace's" downfall. The score:

INNINGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....2 0 0 0 6 0 0 0—8 16 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3 10 1

BATTIERIES—Alexander and Haynatt; O'Farrell; B. Grimes, Mammox, Shriver and Miller. Hanging. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Phrman and Klem. Time—1h. 40m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Mobile 1, Nashville 0.
Little Rock 4, Birmingham 3 (11 innings).
Birmingham 2, Little Rock 0.
New Orleans 11, Chattanooga 6.
Memphis 3, Atlanta 0.

PENN STATE ELECTS KAUFFMAN
STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 13—C. H. Kauffman '23 of Jenkintown, Pa., today was elected captain of the track team for next year. He succeeds H. E. Barron, and like the latter, is a hurdler.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WILL ENTER TEAM

Eight Cavalry Officers Trying Out for Pony Polo Four

WASHINGTON, June 14—Eight cavalry officers have been selected by the U. S. War Department to begin training at Mitchell Field, Long Island, next month preparatory to entering an army team in the junior championship polo meet at Narragansett Pier, July 31 to Aug. 12. The army contingent will be in charge of Maj. C. L. Scott, with Lieut. T. L. Creary of the remount division in charge of the horses. Except for privately owned polo ponies which the officers may own, the players will use cavalry mounts.

The eight officers selected to make up this first army polo team are Lieut. Col. Lewis Brown Jr., West Point; Maj. G. S. Patton, Third Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va.; Maj. A. H. Wilson, Cavalry War Department; Maj. L. Beard, Remount Service, Fort Royal, Va.; Maj. W. W. Erwin, cavalry school, Fort Riley, Kan.; Maj. Emil Engel, Quartermaster Corps; Maj. J. B. Quikemeyer, aide to Gen. J. J. Pershing; Lieut. C. C. Jadin, office of chief of staff.

The cavalry service has other polo players, but most of them are either with their regiments on the southern border or elsewhere at a distance and funds were not available to bring them in to compete for the army team.

EXETER RE-ELECTS
HATCHER CAPTAIN

EXETER, N. H., June 13—Capt. R. P. Hatcher '23 of Macoon, Ga., was re-elected captain of the Phillips Exeter Academy baseball team today. He played third base this season and was the leading hitter with an average of .343. He will follow his brother, Marshall P. Hatcher, a former Exeter second baseman, to Yale.

J. C. Walber Jr., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., second baseman on the nine, was awarded the Dana J. P. Wingate Memorial trophy presented by C. E. L. Wingate '73. The trophy is a handsome cup on which is inscribed the winner's name. He was also given a mahogany bat with name inscribed. The cup is awarded to the player who is of greatest offensive value to the team. The final standing was: Walber, 43; McGlone, 37; Burns, 36; Hatcher, 32; Brackett, 31; Field, 24; Adams, 12; Macaulay, 9; Patten, 5; Stone, 4, and Coleman, 2.

EXPECT BLUE CREW
WILL BE SELECTED

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 14—A definite announcement that the Blue eight had been selected as the first varsity crew and Yale's choice to uphold its prestige on the Thames River was expected today because of its superiority over the White crew in last night's time row in a two-mile stretch and its excellent showing in an additional two miles with the freshman eight as its competitor. The time for the four miles was not given out.

Coach George Cordery had the conviction since the previous time row that the Blue crew, because of weight and power, would be selected. The White crew for two days had not been holding to the form that it showed last week. In quarters today the Blue crew was regarded as one which is developing into a very promising eight. Yesterday it pulled a smooth, powerful stroke.

COLUMBIA ELECTS SMITH
NEW YORK, June 13—The Columbia varsity baseball team has elected Harris K. Smith '23, center fielder, captain for next year. Smith has played last night's time row in a two-mile stretch and its excellent showing in an additional two miles with the freshman eight as its competitor. The time for the four miles was not given out.

Coach George Cordery had the conviction since the previous time row that the Blue crew, because of weight and power, would be selected. The White crew for two days had not been holding to the form that it showed last week. In quarters today the Blue crew was regarded as one which is developing into a very promising eight. Yesterday it pulled a smooth, powerful stroke.

Travels 4000 Miles
to Prove Assertion

Jock Hutchison Claims J. H. Kirkwood Is the Better Golfer

CHICAGO, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—Jock Hutchison, Chicago golf professional, who is in England to defend his title as British open champion, traveled some 4000 miles to prove his assertion that J. H. Kirkwood, Australian open champion and trick golf shooter, is a better golfer than Hutchison, for the man from the Antipodes defeated Hutchison yesterday at Glasgow.

The Australian not only defeated Hutchison 3 up in an 18-hole round, but in a medal contest over the Alexandra course scored a 63, clipping four strokes off the course record, held jointly by H. H. Vardon, George Duncan, James Braid and Caven.

It was only a month ago that Hutchison at the Edgewater Golf Club, speaking of his play in the last British open after he had made a trial of some steel-shafted clubs, asserted that "Kirkwood is a better golfer than I am." When doubt was generally cast on this remark by friends, Hutchison exclaimed:

"Just wait and see what Kirkwood does this summer. He has every shot that any golfer has, in addition to his trick shots, and he can play all the ordinary strokes either right or left-handed. As soon as he settles down to practice regularly at tournament shots as assiduously as he has been schooling himself in trick shots, he will make the world sit up and take notice."

Shortly afterwards, both went to Great Britain and for one time at least, Kirkwood has proved that Hutchison was as great a judge of golfers as he is a player of the game. There was no real need for Hutchison to travel so far to prove his prediction for they will meet at Skokie Club, Chicago, in the national open, July 10. Their game also will be compared soon in the British open, which Hutchison also predicted he would be unlikely to win twice in succession.

POLO PLAYERS GIVEN
BRONZE MEMENTOS

NEW YORK, June 14—Four of the most highly prized sporting trophies ever received in the United States are today in possession of the four men who made up the American polo team which won back from Great Britain the famous international cup at Hurlingham Club a year ago. The trophies were presented to Louis E. Stoddard, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., J. Watson Webb and Capt. Devereux Milburn yesterday by the Hurlingham Club to serve as mementos of the games.

The trophies are in the form of a mounted polo player awaiting the call for play. The statuettes stand about two feet in height and are cast in bronze. They were designed by Herbert Hazzelrigg, Paris, and each bears the following inscription:

HURLINGHAM CLUB
International Polo Match
ENGLAND—AMERICA
Lieut. Col. H. A. Tompkinson
Lieut. Col. H. A. Tompkinson
Lieut. Col. H. A. Tompkinson
Lieut. Col. H. A. Tompkinson

WEISMULLER AFTER
RACE WITH KEALOHA

HONOLULU, T. H., June 14 (By The Associated Press)—John Weismuller, swimming marvel of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, through his trainer, William Bachrach, today challenged Warren Kealohe, of the Hul Makani, Honolulu, to a 100-yard tank backstroke swimming race on any date to be selected by the Hawaiian branch of the A. A. U.

The challenge is the outgrowth of a dispute which arose after a similar race during the meet of May 27, when the judges awarded first place to Weismuller, while the timers clocked Kealohe's time as the faster.

Weismuller stipulated in his challenge that the proceeds go toward the fund being raised here to send Milton Beamer, Hawaiian champion sprinter, to the national A. A. U. track meet at New York.

"Good Sense," the
Shoe of Comfort

"Good Sense" is a comfortable shoe because it is made primarily for comfort. No toe box to cramp and crowd; no tip stitching; leathers soft, fine and flexible; workmanship smooth and clean.

"Good Sense" gets its name from its last which shows good sense by following the lines of the primitive foot. It hugs the heel and instep but allows free play to the toes. Once worn there is no substitute for the Coward Good Sense Shoe.

For Men, Women and Children.
Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren St.)

The Coward Shoe
"BEG. G. R. PAT. OFF."

AMERICANS SEEK
CANADIAN TITLE

Golf Championship of Dominion Will Take on an International Flavor Next Week

HAMILTON, Ont., June 14—The Canadian amateur golf championship, to be decided the week of June 19 over the links of the Hamilton Golf Club at Ancaster will have a decided international flavor with a number of prominent American players on the entry list. Max R. Marston of Philadelphia and R. M. Lewis of Greenwich, Conn., have promised to compete and other Americans are expected to join the quest for Canadian honors.

The home contingent will be headed by the title holder, Frank Thompson of Toronto who led the field at Winnipeg last year, and three former champions, George S. Lyon, eight times winner of the Dominion blue ribbon event; C. B. Grier, 1920 champion, and the veteran F. R. Martin of Hamilton, who captured the event in 1902 and again in 1910.

C. W. Hague of Calgary, last year's runner-up and Gerald Melike, heralded as one of the most promising of the younger school, also are expected to be strongly in the running. Rules governing this year's tournament have been changed and provide for a qualifying round of 36 holes, to be played on one or two days, depending on the size of the field; the 18 players returning the lowest scores to qualify for match play. The first two rounds will be at 18 holes but subsequent matches will be over the 36-hole route, including the final.

GLENDON TO LEAVE
THE NAVAL ACADEMY

**BOSTON "Y" HAS
A STRONG TEAM**

Will Enter 29 Men for Eastern
Regional Championships in
Stadium Saturday

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association will be represented by a strong team in the Eastern U. S. A. Regional "Y" track and field championships to be held at the Harvard Stadium Saturday afternoon, according to C. F. Foster, athletic director of the local institution.

The Boston "Y" squad, which won first honors in all Massachusetts and Rhode Island indoor "Y" meets, should score heavily in the Stadium events Saturday if these performances are to be taken as a criterion. Many of the men on the Hub team have made a name for themselves on school and college teams before competing for the Boston "Y." It is understood, however, that many athletic stars from other New England cities and Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, will compete, so Boston should be prepared to meet some hard opposition.

Prominent among the Boston entries is John J. Losero, who will run in the 880-yard and one-mile runs and probably on the relay team. He holds Boston Y. M. C. A. records in the 1000-yard, three-quarters and one-mile runs. He was a former team member of the Irish-American A. C. and the Paulist A. C.

Another star is Seldon Coombs, who is entered for the 100 and 220-yard dashes, and the running broad jump. He holds the standing broad jump record for the New England section of 10 ft. 4 1/2 in., made on March 18, 1922; also the two standing broad jumps record of 19 ft. 9 1/2 in., set up on April 10, 1920, and the hop, set up and jump record of 26 ft. 7 1/2 in., which was made on the same date. Coombs scored 506 points for the Boston Y. M. C. A. in the international hexathlon contests, competing in six events, last winter.

Joseph W. Limric, who is entered for the 100 and 200-yard dashes, is a very fast sprinter, being credited with running the 45-yard dash in 5-1-58. Alfred Elson, who also entered the sprinter, will run in the 100 and 440-yard dashes.

In the field events Gail W. Robinson and Irving C. Green are also among the strongest among the entries. Robinson, who is entered for the running high and running broad jumps and 220-yard hurdles, captured the running high jump in the Greater Boston Y. M. C. A. indoor meet on Feb. 12, 1921, setting a new record of 5 ft. 9 1/2 in. Green will compete in the shot put event only. In the annual handicapped athletic meet held on Dec. 10, 1921, Green won the 12-pound shot put event, setting up a record of 49 ft. 7 in. On March 18, 1922, he tossed the 15-pound shot 41 ft. 5 1/2 in., a record for the New England section. E. H. McArdle, W. J. Reid, C. W. Brooks, G. E. Algar, D. J. Quiry, H. P. Stanley and Irving Smith will all compete in the field events.

**FIFTY-THREE TEAMS
ENTER TRACK MEET**

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 14—Prof. A. A. Stagg, chairman of the committee managing the National Collegiate A. A. second annual track and field meet to be held at Stagg Field here Friday and Saturday, today announced the complete list of colleges entered. Fifty-three colleges with a total of 282 athletes are named.

An announcement of the list does not include University of Washington. Prof. Stagg has not received their entries, but has had definite word that they intend to send a team. He said today that their entries probably had been delayed in the mails and will be accepted when received, and that if the squad arrives before the entries they will be put in the meet. They will not get on the program, however, Professor Stagg said if any other entries from distant colleges were received today or tomorrow they would be accepted.

A number of middle west institutions have submitted names of more than twice the limit placed upon teams. They will make their final selections for the various events Friday night. This will materially reduce the field of contestants. Seven institutions from the east, six from the west, five from the south and 35 from the middle west are entered. The total list shows an increase of 22 teams over the number that won points in last year's meet.

Representatives of the University of Oregon, Hastings College, Hastings, Neb., and University of California are in the city today. The California troupe has been practicing on Stagg Field for two weeks.

**AMERICAN FIRM GETS
CONCESSION IN RUSSIA**

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 14—A concession from the Soviet Government to work asbestos mines, which is regarded as a workable contract between American promoters and the Bolsheviks, has been brought here by Dr. Armand Hammer, secretary of an American corporation, who has just arrived from Russia.

A tract of land near Ekaterinburg, in the Ural Mountains, about the area of the State of Rhode Island, rich in asbestos and other minerals, has been leased to the corporation for a period

of 20 years, in return for which the government is to receive 10 per cent of the earnings.

Dr. Hammer showed, among other papers, a letter written to him by Nicolas Lenin, in which the latter wishes him success in his new enterprise. He said he had explained to Mr. Lenin that he was a capitalist and was not interested in Bolshevik politics.

**CHANCELLOR DAY
LEAVES SYRACUSE**

Concludes Long Service With
End of School Year

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 14 (Special)—Dr. James Roscoe Day closed 28 years of chancellorship with the Syracuse University, when he handed the diplomas to the graduating class today, consisting of nearly 700 members. Charles Wesley Flint, head of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., will come to Syracuse about July 1 to take charge. Chancellor Day and family will continue to live in Syracuse. Hundreds of alumni returned in time for class day exercises Tuesday and the parade about the oval was impressive as well as spectacular. The alumni dinner, the "Kum-Bak" show and presentations of gifts to the alma mater concluded the special features. As a testimony of gratitude the Chinese students of Syracuse University gave to Chancellor Day a banquet and presented to him a silver loving cup. Mrs. Day and Dr. Jean Marie Richards, dean of women, were other guests. The cup was appropriately engraved and signed by Marjorie Huang, graduate student at the university; Edith Chen, C. K. Chi, C. C. Chien, P. Y. Chung, H. E. Dang, P. Yang, L. L. Huang, C. Hung, L. Y. Li, Y. Low, E. K. Mao, W. C. Nie, H. Wang, Y. K. Wei and L. G. Young, all "treasure" students.

**PRESIDENT EBERT
SATISFIED WITH
MUNICH RECEPTION**

MUNICH, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—Upon leaving Munich to resume his summer holiday at Freudenstadt, in the Black Forest, President Ebert voiced satisfaction over the reception he had received here. "As long as opposition to the republic is confined to hissing, the nation can apply itself peacefully to reconstruction," he said.

He declared he was convinced after conferences with Bavarian leaders that reconciliation would be fostered and expression given to the unity of the German people and their desire for reconstruction. "The Right of the press raised a great hue and cry over the jeering and hissing of some street youths during my visit," said Herr Ebert; "that cannot and dare not disturb me. In other places, too, I have already satisfactorily survived churlishness against me as representative of the Republic."

**LITTLE ENTENTE'S
POLICY DETERMINED**

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 14—Advice from Belgrade to the Jugo-Slav legation brings the information that Mr. Ninichich, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has had a meeting with Mr. Okenski, the Polish Minister in Belgrade, and informed him of the decision reached at the conference with the Prime Minister of Rumania and Tzecho-Slovakia, held on Saturday, as a result of which a complete agreement was come to regarding the policy to be followed by the "little entente" at the conference at The Hague.

Further information from Belgrade is to the effect that King Alexander has made a donation of 1,000,000 dinars for the encouragement of practical education in his domain and agreed to give 300,000 dinars annually hereafter.

**SIBERIAN PRESIDENT
RESUMES HIS OFFICE**

VLADIVOSTOK, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—President Merkulo, who was deposed on June 2 by the Constituent Assembly here, has resumed his place as head of the Central Government.

General Dieterichs, who was offered the presidency, swung his influence to the aid of President Merkulo.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	42	15	.738
Wichita	31	25	.554
Tulsa	32	26	.552
Sioux City	29	27	.518
Omaha	24	23	.493
Oklahoma City	26	32	.448
Des Moines	22	35	.386
Denver	19	38	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY			
St. Joseph 9, Denver 6.			
Tulsa 9, Des Moines 6.			
Oklahoma City 10, Sioux City 4.			
Wichita 8, Omaha 7.			

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vernon	39	25	.609
San Francisco	40	29	.580
Los Angeles	37	33	.529
Portland	31	31	.500
Seattle	32	33	.493
Salt Lake City	31	37	.452
Oakland	30	42	.415
Sacramento	29	41	.414

RESULTS TUESDAY			
Vernon 4, Sacramento 0.			
Salt Lake City 4, Oakland 5.			
Seattle 4, Los Angeles (postponed).			

HOUSE SEAT IN DISPUTE
WASHINGTON, June 14—The House Education Committee adopted a report today declaring that Thomas W. Harrison (Rep.) from the Seventh Virginia District, was not entitled to his seat and that the seat should be given to John Paul (Rep.), a Democrat. Democratic members announced that they would file a minority report. General violation of the Virginia election laws was found by the majority.

DONALD WINS AT PRINCETON
PRINCETON, N. J., June 13—Gordon D. Donald of Brookline, Mass., won the final round of the annual spring golf tournament of the Princeton Golf Club today and was awarded the vice-presidential cup. F. R. Pawley of Nickville, Pa., was runner-up.

**CHANGE SEATING
OF THE TWO BOATS**

Harvard First and Second Varsity
Will Be Called Brown
and Amory Instead

HARVARD TRAINING QUARTERS.
RED TOP, Conn., June 14 (Special)—The upset of last night's first brush of the Harvard Navy on the Thames River resulted this morning in a change of the seating of the two varsity boats, and instead of being known as first and second varsity after this they will be called the Brown and Amory boats, for the men stroking them. Brown's crew, which was formerly called the second varsity, is really now the first boat, though not in name. Capt. G. M. Appleton has taken J. D. Jameson's place at No. 4 in the Brown boat, and Jameson goes to No. 2 in Walter Amory's boat. The new seating of the boats is: Brown, Standish Bradford '24; 2, N. C. Webb '23; 3, J. B. McK. Henry '24; 4, Capt. G. M. Appleton '24; 5, J. J. Hubbard '24; 6, R. C. Storey Jr. '24; 7, D. S. Holder '24; stroke, S. N. Brown '24; coxswain, R. H. Burnham '24.

Brown, S. A. Duncan '22; 2, J. D. Jameson '24; 3, J. A. Nickerson '22; 4, A. H. Ladd Jr. '23; 5, C. H. Hollister Jr. '24; 6, D. B. Campbell '23; 7, A. L. Hobson '24; stroke, J. D. Jameson '24; coxswain, S. C. Badger '23.

R. F. Herlick, chairman of the rowing committee, arrived this afternoon, and will follow the crews tonight. There were no official stop watches on last night's time trial, but Dr. Howe said today he thought the time was 50m. 54s.

The defeat of the varsity by the second eight yesterday was the most decisive ever given a first varsity by a junior varsity so near to the date for the big race. Between four and five lengths was the margin when the juniors crossed the finish line near New London, and it seemed to have been a complete runaway from start to finish, the first eight never being in the lead.

The freshman eight and combination crew took part in the race over the first two miles, and the freshmen showed up finely, being about three lengths ahead of the varsity when they quit, with the combination crew trailing.

The second varsity showed splendid form over the entire course. At the three-quarter mile mark it was leading the first by a quarter of a length; at the mile by half a length; at the two-mile by a length; at the 2 1/2-mile by a quarter length of open water; at the 3-mile by a length of open water and from then on, in spite of spurts by the first eight, gradually added to its lead and swept over the finish line between four and five lengths ahead.

The race was rowed down stream with a following wind, so that conditions were very fast, and the time, unofficial, was caught at between 20m. and 20m. 50s. Despite the fact that conditions were undoubtedly favorable for fast rowing, this time is certainly very encouraging to followers of the Crimson, and would seem to indicate that the second crew is a very powerful and speedy eight at the present time.

**SONS OF REVOLUTION
UNVEIL MONUMENT
AS FLAG DAY EVENT**
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 14—Nathan Hale's monument in its new location at Broadway and Warren Street, was unveiled today—the one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the American flag—by the Sons of the Revolution. At the same time the Liberty Pole in City Hall Park was unveiled by the same organization. A chorus of 1000 children sang patriotic songs.

The Sons of the Revolution were accompanied by a band and battalion of infantry from Governor's Island, a company of marines and bluejackets from the New York Navy Yard and a number of patriotic organizations.

Throughout the city the flag's birthday was celebrated in elaborate fashion, American Legion posts and public schools holding special programs.

**ASTOR LAND IN BRONX
WILL BE AUCTIONED**

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 14—Facing payment of a considerable inheritance tax as well as heavy income taxes to both the United States Government and England, the William Waldorf Astor estate has decided to dispose of its large real estate holdings in the Borough of the Bronx, to which the family has held title for many years. The disposal of this valuable parcel of land is in line with the liquidation of other large American and English estates due to increased carrying charges.

The auction sale of the property, consisting of 1669 lots located adjacent to the East One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street subway, which will be held today at the Hotel Astor and will continue until all lots are disposed of, foreshadows the building up of a new community in the Bronx. The history of the Astor family has been closely allied with the history of the city of New York for the last 125 years. During this period they have bought during times of depression and held property for the growth of population and increase in value, seldom, if ever, selling vacant land.

**ILLINOIS OPERATORS
TO DEAL ONLY DIRECT**

CHICAGO, June 14 By The Associated Press)—Illinois coal operators announced definitely today that they would deal only with their own men in any future wage conferences, declaring the time has passed when a joint conference with operators in other states is desirable.

The announcement constituted a refusal of the move of certain eastern operators to open joint negotiations looking toward an end of the mine strike.

**NAVAL ACADEMY
INCIDENT DECRIED**

Admiral Condemns Perforation
of Name in Class Year Book

WASHINGTON, June 14—Characterizing the treatment of Leonard Kaplan of West Virginia, a member of this year's graduating class at the Naval Academy, in the class year book, "A low-down, miserable trick," Rear-Admiral Wilson, superintendent of the academy, announced here today that he had withdrawn a letter of commendation which he had addressed to J. L. Olmsted, editor of the year book.

The letter withdrawn by Admiral Wilson commended Mr. Olmsted on his standing and conduct during his four years' course at the academy, and was one of five such letters written to members of this year's class. The offense for which Admiral Wilson held Mr. Olmsted responsible consisted in perforating the sheet in the "Lucky Bag," the class year book, containing Mr. Kaplan's photograph and biography, so that it could be removed without defacing the book.

The action taken by the academy superintendent, it was said, will be set forth in a report to the Navy Department, acting Secretary Roosevelt having requested a statement as to the facts in the case.

NEW YORK, June 14—Theodore Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, was called upon today in a message sent by Isaac Siegel (R.), Representative from New York, to make a thorough investigation of all indignities alleged to have been suffered by Leonard Kaplan of the graduating class of the Naval Academy.

Mr. Siegel's telegram said Mr. Kaplan had been encouraged by him during his time at the academy, where he had "overcome serious difficulties."

"I am of the opinion that he came out first in his examination," he wrote. "No finer specimen of American manhood and gentleman has ever been at the academy. An end must be made to the intolerant spirit that is being allowed to enter and prevail among those in the government service, whether they be in the Navy, Army or any other branch. I look to you to take exemplary action."

**BRITAIN AGREES TO
LIMIT TO PAST YEAR
ANATOLIAN INQUIRY**

LONDON, June 14 (By The Associated Press)—The British Government has agreed to limit the period to be covered by the investigation into atrocities in Asia Minor to the past year. It was stated in well-informed circles today, but has declined to attempt to punish the guilty in view of the American attitude, which favors merely making known the facts in the case.

The British have also declined to re-investigate alleged Greek excesses during the evacuation of Ismid last June.

The appointment of a commission for the Asia Minor investigation, it was said, is to be left to the four high commissioners in Constantinople.

RUSSO-SWISS RELATIONS

ZURICH, June 14—The Swiss National Council today voted the resolution of the Socialist deputy Mr. Huber, directing the Government to examine, after the Hague Conference, the question of the resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia, and of supporting private efforts for the establishing of trade with that country.

**GENERAL SEMENOFF
RETURNING HOME**

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 14—Recalled to Asia by petitions said to contain the names of a number of Siberian Gen. Gregorie Semenov, Ataman of the Cossacks, is here to sail on the liner Empress of Asia to Harbin, Manchuria.

Gen. Semenov is returning somewhat buoyed up in hopes and expectations because of information he gathered in the United States. He voiced criticism of the United States Government, though speaking freely of individuals who were active in opposing him. He is accompanied by Mme. Semenov.

**ITALIAN AMBASSADOR
SILENT AS HE SAILS**

NEW YORK, June 14—Vittorio Rolando Ricci, Italian ambassador to the United States, sailed today on the Paris for Italy.

"An ambassador speaks only when necessary," he said to a representative of The Associated Press when refusing to talk of his recent statement as to Italy's concern in the American tariff.

**LARGEST CLASS SENT FORTH
PHILADELPHIA**

PHILADELPHIA, June 14—The largest class in the history of the University of Pennsylvania was sent forth at the 166th commencement exercises, held at Widener Hall today. A total of 1190 students received degrees. In addition, 311 received certificates of proficiency, making a total of 1507 students who finished their undergraduate and graduate careers.

**CONTRACTOR IN NOVEL ROLE
ENGLAND**

ENGLAND, N. J., June 14 (Special)—James Bried, contractor for the new City Hall here, on warm and sultry afternoons personally serves the laborers digging the foundation, with chocolate ice cream sodas. He carries the glasses on a napkin tray from a nearby store.

**CATTLE EMBARGO
AGAIN DISMISSED**

British Empire Organizations
Confer in London on Canadian
Livestock Importation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 14—Delegates of British Empire organizations, meat trade associations, county councils, municipalities, as well as representatives of Canadian interests met this morning at the London Guild Hall to call for the removal of the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle in accordance with the pledge of the British Government, alleged to have been given to Sir Robert Borden in 1917. The government denies having given any pledge, but has promised an early opportunity for a debate in Parliament on the question. In the meanwhile the matter has aroused widespread interest, and today's proceedings were opened by the Lord Mayor of London.

The proposal to remove the restrictions only affects store cattle, as the import of fat cattle is already allowed. They must, however, be slaughtered within 10 days of their arrival. Store cattle, on the other hand, would come over half or three-quarters fattened and, after three or four months in Great Britain, be sent to market as fat home-grown cattle. This was formerly done, but, in 1896, restrictions were imposed because of the danger of disease. Supporters of the restrictions maintain that the danger still exists, and they also point out that the removal would not materially affect the price of meat.

The opponents of the restrictions, however, declare that Canadian cattle are bred under conditions which make them the healthiest in the world, and even if there were a danger it would be avoided by proper methods of inspection. They assert that the restrictions have resulted in the subjection of the meat trade to chilled and frozen beef imports, and they categorically deny that the price of meat would not be affected by the removal of the restrictions.

They contended that, although the immediate supply available is only some 200,000 head (about 3 per cent of Great Britain's annual supply), this number would automatically be increased as the trade developed, and a progressive decline in prices would be assured. This contention receives confirmation from the attitude of the Irish cattle breeders, who roundly declare they will be ruined if the restrictions are removed. They could only be ruined if Canada undersold them. One point which perhaps does not get all the attention it deserves is the question of transporting live animals across the Atlantic. Can the trade be conducted on humane lines?

Many well informed people are doubtful on this all-important point.

**JAMAICA FAVORS
LIQUOR CONTROL**

Weight of Public Opinion on
Side of Prohibition

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I., June 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Government has undertaken to bring forward a proposal to improve the control of the sale of liquor in this island, and will move that its proposal be referred to a select committee of the Legislative Council. This announcement was made when one of the elected members brought forward a resolution.

This resolution declared "That the time has come when there should be amended conditions in the trade." It proposed that any law passed in the way of amendment should not come into operation for 12 months after its passing; that no spirit license should be granted to any one not able to read and write English to the satisfaction of the licensing authority, and that no person disqualified in that way should be employed on licensed premises.

The attorney-general pointed out

that the present system of granting licenses through justices of the peace in each parish, was becoming more and more unsatisfactory. The custom was growing up of bringing in justices of the peace to support or to oppose particular applications for licenses, and the matter was becoming a farce. He suggested a smaller licensing body in each parish, with a central body in Kingston, to which appeals could be made, and which would be thoroughly impartial, and outside local influences.

The President of the Council, who is the Governor of the island, after pointing out that the sale of liquor in Jamaica was indirectly a government monopoly, farmed out by the Government to license holders, said this made it a financial question, and as the Secretary of State was sending out a financial expert to advise the government, the liquor question would undoubtedly come under his survey. Compensation would probably have to be paid should the government adopt the plan of a direct government monopoly under which all the profits would come into the public treasury.

The question of prohibition has not so far been made an issue by any responsible party or individual, although it has been extensively discussed in the papers, with the force largely on the side of those who favor prohibition.

**CANADIAN RAILWAYS
ANNOUNCE REDUCTION
OF SCALE OF WAGES**

WINNIPEG, June 14 (Special)—The Canadian Railway Association has notified W. Aspinwall, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way men in Canada, that a reduction in wages similar to those ordered by the United States Railway Labor Board will become effective in Canada on July 10.

The proposed reduction will approximate 9 per cent and will affect between 35,000 and 40,000 Canadian employees, or about 20 per cent. The Railway Association has notified the Canadian National, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and smaller organizations and branches of United States railways running in Canada.

Mr. Aspinwall stated that it was his intention to do all possible to stop the order from taking effect. "The men will never stand for it," he said, "and will quit work rather than accept such wages. The lowest wage paid at present is \$3.08 a day and the highest \$5.84. The proposed reduction of about 3 cents an hour would bring the track men to \$2.80 a day which is not sufficient for decent living. If the Canadian Pacific railways insist on making a reduction every time the United States roads do it the conditions will certainly grow worse."

**GASOLINE PRICES
RISE WITH SUPPLY**

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 14—Stocks of gasoline in the United States continued to increase in April, though the price to consumers kept fully space. The United States Bureau of Mines reports that on May 1 the stocks on hand were 892,267,766 gallons, as compared with 854,231,655 on April 1, and 747,225,200 on March 1.

It was learned at the Department of Justice that the nation-wide investigation into the rise in price of gasoline would probably be completed by July 1. At every one of the department's local offices agents have been collecting data to ascertain whether there had been any collusion among dealers to hold prices.

The production of gasoline during the month of April amounted to 472,920,182 gallons, as compared with 472,277,870 in March and 426,215,200 in February. Though the production of gasoline during April showed practically no increase over March, the total consumption figures, including exports and shipments to inland possessions, showed an increase of 12,000,000 gallons.

The seasonal decline in the stock curve occurring generally during April or May has not yet started in an increase of 38,000,000 gallons in the reserve of this product is shown.

**DIAZ "CABINET"
NOT AUTHORIZED**

Manuel Calero Says His Name
Was Used Without Permission
—Finances Still Unsettled

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 14—Announcement of the personnel of Felix Diaz' proposed Mexican Revolution "Cabinet," published recently, was declared today by Manuel Calero, well-known Mexican lawyer, residing in this city, who is slated, according to the El Paso manifesto, to be Minister of communications, to be unauthorized. "It is preposterous," he said, "there is not the slightest reason why my name should be used for this purpose by those misguided countrymen of mine who are plotting revolution. I have given no authorization whatever for such a thing and I am sure no one who knows me credits me with affiliation with such unwise and disruptive aims."

Opportunist Coalition

It also was authoritatively stated that the Diaz element has received financial support and has not even had any financial negotiations with any of the member banks on the International Committee on Bankers on Mexico, which is responsible for the present conference. They represent, it is said, a purely opportunist coalition of "outs," whose hopes to take advantage usually of radical and conservative dissatisfaction with the Government sufficiently discredit them.

A final draft of the proposed settlement of the Mexican financial problem is being drawn up and is expected to be presented to a plenary session of the conference before the end of the week. Fears of this conference's failure have lessened notably, as is evidenced by the stabilization of Mexican Government bonds during the week at the approximate figures reached last Friday.

Embarrassed by Criticism

Whereas the Mexican Government still feels hopeful that a solution of its financial difficulties is now fairly at hand, the Mexican delegates still are much embarrassed by criticism, in and out of the conference meetings, of the results on Mexican credit of recent radical measures of the Obregon regime. There seems to be something more approaching a real deadlock here than on any other issue. The new industrial compensation law has been criticized quite sharply here during the past few days.

Detailed discussion now largely is concerned with oil and railway finance but the next subject to be taken up is general industrial finance, and here the foreign criticism of Mexico's social reform program unquestionably will be heard from. Whether Adolfo de la Huerta, Minister of Finance, will treat the bankers' strictures with a mind to consent to a rule of reason or whether he will take up the challenge as a bankers' veto on Mexico's internal affairs very soon will be revealed.

**BANKRUPT BROKERS
USED CLIENTS' FUNDS**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 14—Examination of the books and accounts of the bankrupt brokerage firm of Gerard & Co. is reported to show that the concern apparently did more speculation for itself than business for its customers, and that the speculative account shows a loss of about \$120,000 for the past year. This state of affairs has been called to the attention of Joab H. Banton, district attorney, by Bernard Reis, accountant for the receiver.

As a brokerage concern, the firm was small, but its speculative account indicated large dealings in some of the leading stocks. The books, it is charged, also show that only a small percentage of customers' orders were executed fully and that it was not uncommon for the company to use securities of customers as collateral for their house account.



Macular Parker Company was founded in 1849—the year "The Forty-Niners" trekked to the Golden Gate

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**MACULAR PARKER
COMPANY**
400 WASHINGTON STREET
"The Old House with The Young Spirit"
BOSTON

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Vienna Comes to New York
With Joseph Urban Assisting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 13 (Special Correspondence)—The latest word in things decorative, from the newest color scheme of the flapper to the latest type of taxicab, seen from the top of a bus, the view is as bewildering as a circus, for the second-story shop windows come into range with an enticing effect as those seen from on foot. It is doubtful if any note as startlingly different has been struck this long while as in the decorations of a new establishment just opened in the upper Forties, decorations unmistakably foreign, perhaps Urbansque, possibly Viennese.

The center of the window is occupied by a large gilded figure, behind which is glimpsed green and black paneling, relieved here and there by delicate crystal chandeliers, a glint of silver ornament or a splash of brilliant summer flowers. The windows bear the inscription, "Wiener Werkstatte of America, Inc." in black and gold; even this lettering has something different about it.

The real surprise, however, awaits the visitor within. Vienna has in very truth come to New York, bringing a wealth of art of a new order in design and inspiration. Paintings, sculpture, prints, textiles, lace, objects in silver, brass, enamel, etc., comprise this first showing in America of the Wiener Werkstatte, a Viennese guild of artists working under the guidance of Josef Hoffmann. This is an advance guard of successive exhibitions planned for these new galleries in New York.

This project has grown from a distinguished Viennese artist's desire to help his confreres at home. Joseph Urban, known to the theater-going public of America as a master of twentieth-century stagecraft and creator of a new era in color and design, has felt his countrymen's need to be for a market which will stimulate their creative faculties. Post-war conditions in Austria have proved particularly distressing to the artist, even those who were eminent in their profession before the war. Although their material needs are many and suffering and deprivation are in their midst, Mr. Urban feels that an outlet for their talent is a vital necessity since the Viennese are a highly perceptive people; therefore with his natural enthusiasm and tireless energy he has brought these galleries into being and provided this delightful setting for the American debut of the modern Viennese artists. Artistically it is a success; it is hoped that its other aspects will be commensurate.

A central circular gallery is handsomely paneled in patterned silk and black and silver ornament; pendant crystals conceal the hanging lights and at intervals are placed slender columns supporting silver ornaments and colored prints are displayed on the walls. Great variety obtains in the surrounding galleries and offices, every detail of which is from Mr. Urban's designs. In one room narrow doors, twelve feet high, open to disclose closets in vivid green containing silver and enamel; the walls are hung with a ray flowered stuff, rose on black, and the furniture is designed to harmonize with the architectural effects. Another room has ingeniously devised recesses with concealed lighting; light is also shed through glass ceilings. Color is everywhere in hangings of Nile green chiffon, chairs and sofas in bright coverings, ray cushions, or great masses of flowers in slender silver vases. True Viennese taste and taste make these galleries an unique experience in a city much less exuberant in decoration and artistic expression.

Josef Hoffmann, a pupil of Otto Wagner, who was one of the most original architects of the past century, has always stood for art free from tradition. Retaining his early impressions of the bright and daring peasant art of his people, and with the balance of one thoroughly familiar with the art of the past, he has brought into his architecture, decoration, and teaching an intensity of expression held in bonds by a powerful sense of form and material. Hoffmann and his associates in this guild have been devoting themselves in recent years to the creation of smaller things in art which are now to be seen in these New York galleries.

The work of Gustav Klimt is an outstanding feature of the exhibition. His paintings are valued possessions in most of the public and private collections of Europe and a note in the catalogue states that his work "has remained the inspiration and guide of the art workers of young Vienna"; also "that his greatest contribution to modern painting lies in the fact that he served as a bridge between two styles, Impressionism and Expressionism, and found his supreme power in combination of both." The paintings and color prints shown here reveal an artist of tremendous invention and command of decorative form with something of the headlong exuberance in his gilded state. A group, "Adam and Eve," with a pleasing patina of brass is likewise effective. Several glazed terra-cotta figures and heads are exceedingly decorative, of fine color, and conceived in a gay, rococo, eighteenth century manner. The use of silver has been put to new ends and in the work of D. Peche, an artist of great command of conventionalized plant form, reaches an unusual degree of delicacy and pliability; thin plates of the metal form ornaments in high relief to grace his bowls and chalices. Vari-

ous boxes, table articles, and sundry ornaments are fashioned with skill and originality in many metals and often in combination with enamel. Hand-blocked silks hang in sweeping folds in one gallery and reveal delightfully new motives and color schemes; the chintzes, too, have a different stamp. The presiding genius of Mr. Urban is everywhere felt in giving these overseas creations their proper setting, and in making it possible for New Yorkers to learn at first hand how the Viennese, familiar enough as musicians, conduct themselves in other matters artistic.

Harry Lauder and
His Gift of MelodyScottish Entertainer Soon to Start
Another World Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, May 16

ONE of the most remarkable amongst the many gifts of which Sir Harry Lauder is the possessor is a really beautiful singing voice. And he knows how to use it, a thing which seldom seems given to anybody, but is usually the result of much study. Men and women do not sing naturally like the nightingales, though perhaps they should. The first question of Sir Harry's visitor, therefore, was "Where did you learn to sing, Sir Harry?"

"I never learnt, at least, not properly. I had five or six lessons when I was a lad from the Precentor at my old 'kirk' in Scotland, and he impressed upon me two things which I have never forgotten. The first was to know what I was singing about, and the second to let the audience know it. To be definite. And I have always borne that in mind. I take the greatest possible care that my audience shall hear every word I say, and also that every word shall say as much as possible. This, I think, makes for simplicity. I am a great believer in simplicity. Simple songs, simple melodies, simple sentiments."

"Have you cultivated your gift of melody at all? Have you studied music or composition?"

"No," said Sir Harry. "At least, only in the sense that I may be said to study my songs—rehearse them to myself. Ever since I can remember I have always had a peculiar turn for melody. I cannot help hearing melodies. I seem to have been born with music singing in my ears. Whilst other babies were crying I must have been singing. If I read two lines of poetry I cannot help setting some sort of a tune to them. Consequently, I am always on the lookout for different melodies and constantly hearing them. I remember once hearing a sailor humming some sort of a chant to himself, at work on a boat, on the seashore. That gave me an idea for a new song and a new tune which I shall sing some day soon, and of which I have high hopes."

And Sir Harry sang softly and sweetly the chorus of the proposed song, and a charming proposition it is. You do not really compose music so much as hear it."

"Aye, that's it. I hear it and then I arrange it. I hear the melody and set the tune. Perhaps that is why my tunes are so often reminiscent. They are intended to be. It is like a new way of looking at an old truth. My way of looking at things is, as far as I can make it, the melodious and the merry way. It always has been. Melody is one of the greatest things in life. Everything has its melody. Kind words are the melody of conversation. You cannot say a kind word harshly. Kind words are the melody of mankind. I have found that wherever I have been."

"You have been in many places, and seen many lands and people. Do you find that they all understand my melodies?"

"No, but they all understand my melodies. I have found that especially the case amongst natives of every sort. They may not understand a word I say, but they understand my tunes, and are very particular about the time of them. I dare not, and could not if I dared, go wrong for a single beat."

"I suppose you find Scotsmen wherever you go?"

"Aye, and generally at the top of the tree!"

This was said with Sir Harry's chuckle and wheeze combined, which it would be impossible to reproduce in print. "But I mind once a Scotsman, I met, out in Australia. I went out to see him on his 'station' out country. We got talking of lots of things, and, of course, of our own countrymen. 'There are lots of Scotsmen in Australia,' says I. 'Aye,' says he, 'but r-r-rabbits are our t-r-r-rabbit!'"

Sir Harry went on to tell something of his plans. His present season in London is to be followed by a short tour in the provinces and then comes a tour 'round the world, during which he will sing to yet more varied audiences and put his profound belief in "melody" to a yet deeper and broader test.

"And when you come back to London, what will you do; act perhaps?"

Londoners have only once seen you act in a straight play, 'A Scrape of the Pen.'"

"I don't know. I might act in a play if I could get one to suit me. Perhaps if Barrie were to write me a play—What I would like to do would be to play two or three different parts in the one play!"

"A play like 'Milestones'?"

"Aye, that would be the sort of thing."

But it is evident that Sir Harry's heart is really in his songs. In the old days he would have been a minstrel singing his way up and down his

country into the hearth, homes, and hearts of his countrymen. He would have cheered them on the fields of battle, and soled them in the waiting homes, and, indeed, that is just what he did do during the Great War. And not only he himself, but his band went, like Pied Pipers, up and down the country drawing many thousands of men to the colors.

All the time Sir Harry Lauder was talking, and he was talking all the time, he was dressing. And this in itself was an entertainment, and an initiation into some of the mysteries of "quick change." When an artist has to portray a round dozen of characters in less than two hours, the practice known as "undressing" becomes a fine art. Never in the whole history of Scotland did one man don, at one and the same time, such a collection of highland tartans. And they are all genuine. On Sir Harry's first entrance practically all the principal claus were represented in his own person.

The following impersonations, though familiar, appeared in a new light, after what their author had been saying, and one saw more clearly than ever before the simplicity and profundity of his art, and of all that he had said of it. In his own way, and it is not a small way though to some it may seem so, Sir Harry is a consummate artist. Never were effects more surely gained or things painted with fewer strokes. Every vocal inflection, every expression, every gesture, and every turn of the foot, had its place and played its part in the whole conception, and nothing missed fire, or passed unobserved and unappreciated, even in the furthestmost recesses of a large theater. One saw no more from the wings than one had been accustomed to see from a seat in the front of the house; indeed, perhaps not as much, for Sir Harry Lauder is an artist who knows his technique from A to Z and realizes that the full effect and value of his work can only be gained and seen from the other side of the footlights.

C. F. A.

"Hedda Gabler" Revived
in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 2—Everyman Theater. Audience "Hedda Gabler" by Ibsen, revived with the following cast:

Miss Tesman Maud Joffiffe
Bertha Sinna Sinclair
George Ivor Barnard
Judge Brack Athol Stewart
Ellen Løvborg Dorothy Holmes-Gore
Hedda Tesman Mrs. Patrick Campbell
Mrs. Elvsted Dorothy Holmes-Gore
Judge Brack Athol Stewart
Ellen Løvborg Charles Quatermaine

This revival of uncommon interest because it brings Mrs. Campbell back to the stage in a strong role, and because it reminds one again of the mastery of craftsmanship of Ibsen. The whole play revolves and resolves within and upon itself in a wonderful way, a way comparable with the work of no other dramatist since the days of classical Greece. The play is logical, inescapable and just, and even translation into English does not conceal the force, significance and intensely dramatic qualities of the dialogue.

As Hedda Gabler Mrs. Patrick Campbell was admirable in all but the manuscript burning scene. Dorothy Holmes-Gore, as Mrs. Elvsted, perhaps conveyed all that the author intended her to convey. Charles Quatermaine's Løvborg was a colorless performance. But in justice to the actor it must be said that it is difficult to believe that even Ibsen's Løvborg could ever have written an epoch-making book, also that he could ever have been the friend and comrade of the wonderful Hedda. The remaining members of the cast were adequate, and Athol Stewart as Judge Brack might be described as something more than that.

Dr. T. George Allen of the University of Chicago has finished the Egyptian hieroglyphic book which he began some six years ago for the collections of Egyptology in the Art Institute and in which he was assisted by Dr. James Breasted. The book will go to press in the near future.



When Lauder Sings

"There's Somebody Waiting for Me" and "Bella the Belle o' Dunoon"



Illuminated Page by Miss Marta Bowerley

The Illuminator's Ancient Craft

From time immemorial there has been, in the neighboring and often overlapping realms of the arts and crafts, a modest but enchanting corner, set aside for "illuminating and lettering." In English the term was originally to enlume; Chaucer called it so and Dante, too, referred to it. Has human craving and desire for the beautiful ever inspired more exquisite work than these venerable, richly illuminated vellum pages with their delicate and ingenious designs glowing in gold and colors or brilliant as the day when the monk, his labor of love finished, laid down his pen?

In present-day illuminated work the pictorial element and the more pronounced purely decorative features are often happily blended, while the former predominated in the early history of the craft.

Our own time produces illuminated work of artistic beauty; its devotees are enthusiastic, full of hope and energy, and a "Society of Scribes and Illuminators" has already been formed in London, and already has 50 members. The society is run by a small special committee, appointed as need arises, and there is a different chairman at every meeting, all intended to serve the society in the best way and secure the most able fellow-workers.

Present-day illuminators and scribes naturally are diligent students of the glories of past centuries within their sphere, yet modern impulses are by no means neglected, though responded to in a different spirit and to a different degree by different artists. In many cases a distinct artistic individuality is not slow in asserting itself, which augurs well for further developments.

The range of subjects has become widened, almost revolutionized, and whereas sacred writings predominated with their fellows of past centuries, the illuminators of our time have a more comprehensive and more secular scope than of yore.

Miss Marta Bowerley whose title

page to some Shakespearean songs is reproduced herewith, calls illuminated books "the delightful children of art and literature," and within the latter an inexhaustible treasure store of subjects is assuredly always at hand. Whilst some of the modern devotees worship at the shrine of medieval masters and, involuntarily perhaps, endow their work with the atmosphere of the "medieval miniature," others lay more stress on the decorative aspect—both with charming results, but when one has grasped the beauty of flowers and the decorative element they possess so subtly as Miss Bowerley, one understands her preference for such motifs.

It will be noticed that the new society has found it expedient to have a double title, and as a matter of fact it is rather an exception for one artist to do both illuminating and lettering. Miss Bowerley, however, although decidedly an illuminator is also a skillful letterer, but in many instances there springs up a partnership, or co-operation rather, between an illuminator and a letterer or scribe.

Art Center in New York City
Seen as National Inspiration

NEW YORK, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—The plan to have a musical and art center in Fifty-Ninth Street has the enthusiastic support of James Gamble Rogers, president of the Beaux Arts Society, who is convinced that the proposed building will not only be a monument to the city but an inspiration to the country at large.

"The location at the center of Fifty-ninth Street is excellent and it will get the students or visitors coming from the east and west," said Mr. Rogers. "Our centers in the city have been creeping up. From Fourteenth Street to Twenty-Third, to Thirty-Fourth, to Forty-Second and finally to Fifty-Ninth Street. There progress must stop because above is the park, and no one will cross that way or another."

"It will be a great thing to have such a building completed. The Natural History Museum and the American Museum of Natural History have been nothing but a baseball grounds for all these years. Let us have a complete structure that will be an inspiration."

Mr. Rogers points out that organizations or societies affiliated with the art center later can be grouped around it after the fashion of university buildings. He also sees no objection to closing Seventh Avenue for two blocks. Seventh Avenue ends at Fifty-Ninth Street. Mr. Rogers says that as there would be two streets on either side, it would be easy to make a detour.

"You do not object to passing around a beautiful monument," he said, "and these buildings will be a beautiful monument."

He also thinks it would be an excellent idea to select 10 of the best architects in the city and have a competition of designs. As a rule, he says he would not propose such a plan, but in this particular instance he believes before any steps are taken, there should be a definite program, which should be followed rigorously. "The Society of Beaux Arts," says Mr. Rogers, "needs the suitable head."

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Musical Memories Are Stirred
by Opening Goldman Concert

NEW YORK, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—Musical spheres that a longer or a shorter time ago exploded, evaporated and disappeared gave signs of renewed integration to people assembled on Harlem Heights tonight, to hear the Goldman Band, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor, give its opening concert of the summer. Fragments of sound from the Manhattan Opera Orchestra of 1910 renown, the Russian Ballet Orchestra of 1916 memory, the New Symphony Orchestra of 1919 hope and the National Symphony of 1921 regret were to be heard by listeners who gathered at the sunset hour in the quadrangular space known as Columbia University Green. From a tuba there materialized a roar that brought to remembrance the days of Oscar Hammerstein and Cleofonte Campanini; from a French horn, a sigh that recalled the visits of Serge Diaghilev and his Petrograd dancers; from a trombone, a shout that reminded people of Edgar Varese and his short-lived attempt to run an orchestra in New York on a repertory of modern music; and from a clarinet, a plaint that caused meditation upon the conductors Bodanzky and Mengelberg and their not very long-lasting effort to carry an old-school orchestra in the city in competition with Damrosch and Stransky.

Much Artistic History

This, at least, is what they heard, if they happened to stop to think what the group of men that constituted the band was really expressing. This and much artistic history besides they had presented to them, along with some notions about Tchaikowsky, Mendelssohn, Handel, Sibelius and Wagner. They had only to take note of the second page of the program book to get the meanings of the occasion, as represented by the performers. There they could read the names of the players and could learn with what organization each of the 50 men and more has been particularly identified. Mr. Santagata of the tubas, they could be pretty sure, would not have his name there as once a member of the orchestra that played for the Manhattan Opera, unless he felt a deep attachment for that vanished institution; and the same way with Mr. Kostings of the horns, sometime musician of the Russian Ballet. Would not they, indeed, and Mr. Faladino, also of the trombones, who used to play in the New Symphony and Mr. Tagliavento of the clarinets, who played in the National Symphony, put the sentiment of former days into their parts of the "Marche Solennelle," the overture to "Ruy Blas," the scene from "Rinaldo," the tone poem "Finlandia" and the prelude of the Knights in "Parsifal"?

Inclosure Thronged

That is not to be doubted. Moreover, the rest of the force under Mr. Goldman, including artists from the New York Philharmonic, the New York Symphony, the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, the Minneap-

olis Symphony, the Cleveland Symphony, the Detroit Symphony, the Herbert Orchestra, Sousa's Band and a couple of phonographic orchestras, could be expected to put all kinds of old associations into their work, especially on the first night, before the interpretation had become fixed. The public thronged the grassy inclosure on the northern slope of the college property, enjoyed the evening breeze that blew from the Hudson River and showed a deep, subdued interest in the playing of Mr. Goldman's men. It represented many hundreds of individualities which were unable to express themselves in blowing of tuba, horn, trombone or clarinet, but were fain to seek parallels for their emotions in the cheerful rhythm of Tchaikowsky, the tender melody of Mendelssohn, the majestic declamation of Handel, the brooding harmony of Sibelius and the triumphant instrumentation of Wagner.

W. P. T.

Carmen Hill in Recital

LONDON, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—Carmen Hill is well known for her skill and charm as a singer of English ballads. In this department she holds an authoritative position, and commands an admiring, enthusiastic public. But she is capable of bigger work than ballads. For her recital in Aeolian Hall on May 24, she chose most of her program from German and French songs, and did a group of English songs at the end. In "Die Liebe hat gelogen" by Schubert her good voice and finely finished style were mated with intelligence and warmth of feeling. She was happy too in her rendering of Grieg's songs, and her Brahms interpretations were of the kind to give sincere pleasure, even though she failed to convey the full imaginative appeal of such a song as "Auf dem Kirchhofe." The items in the French group were less satisfactory, if one excepts "La pêche des moules." Her pronunciation imposed sounds upon the light inflections of the words that were too heavy for them. With the English songs, however, by Hamilton Harty, Martin Shaw, Arnold Bax, and Graham Peck, she was entirely in her element, and did them delightfully. "The Cuckoo" by Martin Shaw is a clever, delicate thing, and for one reason and another, had to be sung three times.

Marjorie Hayward contributed two groups of violin solos—half of which were by Kreisler (that benefactor of violinists) and D. Liddle accompanied throughout the evening. He is such an artist in his particular line that it is always an addition to the enjoyment of a concert when one can hear him.

M. S.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ADVANCE IN RAW COTTON CARRIES CLOTH PRICES UP

Buying Flurry Forces Values One to Three Cents Higher and All Lines Affected

NEW BEDFORD, June 14.—The sharp advance in raw cotton lately shipped in the bad an incipient softening in gray goods markets and inspired a flurry of buying which forced prices in some lines 1 to 3 cents a pound higher.

The activity extended further than at first seemed likely and eventually the entire cotton goods primary markets felt the effect of the flurry both in stiffening prices and in actual trading.

Finished Goods Higher

Finished goods quotations in certain lines having been moved up slightly there was steady buying of narrow print cloths both for domestic and foreign destination. Buyers claimed that finished goods prices had moved up sufficiently to enable them to see daylight. Later, however, the interests extended to the wider construction and as the advancing prices slowed down the trading in the narrow widths, the activity in the wide goods increased. The leaders appeared to be the 80 squares and the 38 1/2 inch 64 by 60s, though 68 by 72s came in for considerable attention also and advanced sharply. There were a few sales of 4 yard 80 squares around 11 1/2 cents but this soon jumped to 11 3/4, the demand being sufficient to very quickly clean up every bit of goods available at that level. Toward the close of last week 11 1/2 cents was the going price with some mills holding for more. On the 64 by 60s which had been offered for some time at 8 1/2 cents without creating any interest, suddenly came into demand and the price quickly moved to 8 1/4 cents and later on still further advanced, with 8 1/2 cents generally asked toward the end of the week for late deliveries.

In sheetings also there was some lift in prices, and brown lines were especially active. The buying came from jobbing circles principally and at prices much higher than anything considered possible a few weeks ago.

Heavy Lines Strong

The strength of heavy goods such as ducks and drills continued to be a feature, standing out sharply against the dullness which has characterized these lines for almost a year. Denims also were influenced by the upward trend and both in first and second hands there were notably higher quotations in evidence. Fairly good values in a very active inquiry. Sales were estimated at about 150,000 pieces, which, although not as large as the average of the preceding three weeks, could have been much larger had the mills cared to accept more of the numerous bids that were offered them. Southern print cloth mills, because of the large volume of unfilled orders already on their books are said to be growing very independent in their price attitude and the eastern mills have, therefore, been able to get a larger share of the business. There has been passing, though still forced to forget replacement values on raw cotton.

In fine combed yarn fabrics, some quarters reported a larger week's business than they had experienced in six months. The demand was active and mills that were well stocked with lower-priced cotton were able to get all the business they cared to take if they did not insist on replacement values for the cotton. The trading embraced not only the fancy and semi-fancy constructions, but also extended to some of the plainer weaves.

Steady progress is being made in the areas affected by the textile strike in New England and the operatives are slowly drifting back to work at the reduced rate of wages announced several months ago by the manufacturers, and sometimes on the basis of a longer schedule of working hours. Yarns have continued sluggish, though the prices are not as low as in some cases owing to the jump in the raw material. There has been a good inquiry, however, and quite a large number of individual orders, though the quantities are unusually small and enough only to cover immediate needs. The entire market seems to lack confidence, not so much in the cotton yarn values as in the kind of goods likely to be favored by the public demand.

FINANCIAL NOTES

At a meeting of the directors of the Exchange Trust and Investment Co., John J. Martin Jr., son of President Martin, was elected assistant treasurer.

Net incomes of individuals reported to the Government increased nearly \$4,000,000 and the number of returns nearly 2,000,000 over 1919, while taxes received fell off about \$195,000,000.

John S. Lawrence, Boston cotton merchant, recently returned from Europe, foresees a bright future for cotton. He finds world consumption running at rate of 20,000,000 bales a year, but last year's crop was only 16,000,000 bales.

A socialist leader in Austria proposes, among many schemes to prevent inflation, a currency union with Germany, financing a new Austrian bank of issue, with 8,000,000,000 paper marks capital, in case the plans of the Entente for further credit fail.

Definite progress toward settlement of the Mexican financial program was made Tuesday at New York. Agreements are now being reduced to writing, and within the next day or so signatures may be appended. The statement issued by Mexican members of the commission was distinctly optimistic as to an early settlement. While American, British, and French bankers are hardly as optimistic as the Mexicans, they are more hopeful of success than at any time since the conferences began.

STEEL PRODUCTS STRONG

CHICAGO, June 14.—Structural rivets are quoted \$3 a ton higher in the steel market here. Another advance in bars, shapes, and plates is expected.

OVERSEAS COTTON GOODS MARKETS TO BE STUDIED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13.—American commercial attachés in various European countries will have a conference at Berlin next month to devise ways of obtaining more information as to overseas markets for American cotton goods, it was announced today by the Department of Commerce. They will also endeavor to learn the facts as to the cooperation which may be expected by American exporters of cotton goods. The textile division of the department has just submitted to commercial attachés in 10 leading cotton manufacturing centers in Europe full instructions as to the facts American merchants require. These instructions were based on information given to the textile division by manufacturers here in conference recently.

The first work of the Textile Division in this direction was the preparation of reports by commercial attachés in Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, covering the last half of last year. Sections of these reports were printed and circulated among the trade.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston today sold the following securities at public auction:

3 Tremont & Suffolk Mills 136 up.
10 William Whitman, Inc., Prd., 99, up 1 1/2.
12 Quincy Market Cold Storage, Wholesale, 140, 148 1/2, up 1/4.
4 Plymouth Cordage, 172, unchanged.
4 Greenfield Tap & Die, 250, 21 1/2.
25 Pittsburgh Gas & Electric, 80 1/2, up 1/4.
8 Merrimack Chemical, 87, up 1/4.
7 Ann. Mfg. Co., 94 1/2, up 1/4.
7-10 Do. Common, 94 1/2, up 1/4.
22 Old Colony Woolen Mills Prd., 8.
2 Crotan & Knight Prd., 45 1/2, up 1/4.
50 Metropolitan Filling Stations, 5 1/2.

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following at auction today:

2 Webster & Atlas Natl. Bank, 201, 74.
2 Old Colony Trust Co., 252, up 6 1/2.
16 Gloucester Natl. Bank, 115, off 3/4.
19 Naumkeag Steam Cotton, 229 & 230, up 1/2.
10 Edwards Mfg., 35 1/2, off 2 1/2.
2 Bates Mfg., 262 1/2, up 3/4.
30 Indian Head Mills of Alabama, 128 1/2.
10 Peppercorn Mfg., 173, off 1.
70 Washington Gas & Electric, 80 1/2, unchanged.
7 Plymouth Cordage, 172 1/2, off 1/4.
19 Walter Baker, Ltd., 120 1/2, 122, up 1/4.
33 The H. H. Brown Co., Prd., 88.
10 American Glue Co., 109, off 1/4.
45 Montpelier & Barrie Ltd., 45, unchanged.
1 Cambridge Gas Light, 124, up 1/2.
10 Converse Rubber Shoe Prd., 55, off 1/4.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston New York
Renewal rates.... 4 1/2% 5 1/2%
Outside com. paper.... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Year money.... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Customers' com'l'ns. 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Individ. cus. col. l'ns. 5% 5%
Bar silver in New York.... 72 1/2¢
Bar silver in London.... 86 1/2¢
Mexican dollars.... 55 1/2¢
Bar gold in London.... 92 1/2¢
Canadian ex. chg. (at 25¢) 29-32
Domestic bar silver.... 99 1/2¢

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:
P. C. P. C.
Boston..... 4% Bengal..... 7%
New York..... 4% Berlin..... 5%
Philadelphia..... 4% Bombay..... 7%
Cleveland..... 4% Brussels..... 6%
Richmond..... 4% Christiania..... 5%
Atlanta..... 4% Copenhagen..... 6%
Chicago..... 4% Madrid..... 5%
St. Louis..... 4% Paris..... 5%
Kansas City..... 5% London..... 5%
Minneapolis..... 5% Rome..... 5%
Dallas..... 5% Stockholm..... 5%
Montreal..... 4% Switzerland..... 3%
Amsterdam..... 4%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges..... \$82,000,000 \$86,400,000
Clearing house..... \$8,018,018
Bal. week ago today 14,997,180
F. R. bank credit.... 20,023,288 24,300,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime Eligible Banks—
60@90 days..... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days..... 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Less Known Banks—
60@90 days..... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days..... 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Eligible Private Banks—
60@90 days..... 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days..... 3 1/4% 3 1/4%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Sterling	Current	Previous	Parity
Demand	\$4.47	\$4.47	\$4.8648
Cables	4.47 1/4	4.47 1/4	4.8648
France	8.79	8.78	19.3
Guilivers	38.88	39.02	40.2
Mark	.00818750	.00818750	23.8
Lire	4.98	4.98	19.3
Swiss francs	19.35	19.07	19.3
Pesetas	16.75	15.79	19.3
Belgian francs	8.22	8.26	19.3
Kronen (Austria)	.00052	.00052	20.26
Sweden	25.85	25.85	25.8
Denmark	21.80	21.80	25.8
Norway	17.15	17.42	25.8
Greece	4.15	4.17	19.3
Argentina	1.2120	1.2110	96.48
Russia	.0750	.0750	51.46
Poland	.0250	.0250	23.80
Hungary	.0975	.1075	20.30
Yugoslavia	.3875	.3875	20.30
Finland	2.13	2.13	19.30
Tschecho-Slovakia	1.91	1.9250	20.26
Rumania	.87	.8750	19.30
Portugal	7.75	7.76	19.30
Turkey	65.25	65.00	44.40
Shanghai	80.50	80.50	108.32
Hong Kong	58.75	58.75	78.00
Bombay	29.50	29.50	48.66
Yokohama	48.00	48.00	48.84
Batavia	13.74	13.83	22.44
Manila	22.8750	22.8750	104.42
Chile	12.56	12.56	36.50
Calcutta	29.00	29.00	

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.



Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood

Percy H. Johnston

THE story of Percy H. Johnston's rise to the presidency of the Chemical National Bank of New York is a remarkable one in that it shows what can be accomplished by one who keeps the object of his aim always in view and is willing to pay the price of success. "There is no excuse for any normal person remaining half educated," says Mr. Johnston, "for being anything short of absolute master of his work. Even one hour's hard work a day will raise a man above the crowd." It is this determination to master every detail of his work that has been the keynote of Mr. Johnston's career.

When only 12 years of age he decided that he would become a banker and from that time on read and studied everything he could get on the subject. The knowledge of banking thus obtained together with 10 years of practical experience enabled him to become a bank examiner at 26 and at the age of 30 to be selected as one of the four bank examiners at large for the United States—one of the very youngest men ever to hold such a position.

Mr. Johnston was born in Lebanon, Ky. After finishing his high school course at the age of 16 he entered the employ of the Marion National Bank of Lebanon. Here he made so many friends and obtained so much new business for the bank that the officers quickly recognized his ability. Later he became a bank examiner that he might see how other institutions conducted their business. At 32 he was offered the cashiership of the Citizens National Bank of Louisville, Ky. Here again he proved his ability as a business getter, deposits more than doubling in a short period. Such a record was bound to attract the attention of leading bankers and he was called to New York in 1917 by the Chemical National Bank to serve as vice-president. His well-tested ability made him a logical candidate to succeed Herbert K. Twitwell as president.

MARINE'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921 IS UNFAVORABLE

Net Earnings Are Estimated at \$14,070,436 Compared With \$17,484,015 in 1920

NEW YORK, June 14.—The long-delayed preliminary report of the International Mercantile Marine Company for 1921, issued today at the annual meeting of the stockholders, discloses estimated net earnings of \$14,070,436, compared with actual earnings of \$17,484,015 in 1920.

Total net earnings, plus dividends from subsidiary companies, after deducting taxes, general expenses, and bond interest, amounted to \$6,175,584, compared with \$9,075,762 in the previous year.

"The freight situation continues very unsatisfactory, although the outlook is favorable for a slight improvement for the last half of the year, but this can be brought about only by readjustments in the world's economic conditions and an exchange situation sufficient to gradually increase the volume of the world's trade, which we hope will be realized to such extent as will enable the freight steamers to be operated for the balance of the year without loss."

"Your passenger and freight steamers are being thoroughly well maintained, and the fleet as a whole is at the highest standard of efficiency."

INVESTIGATION OF CURB IS DROPPED

NEW YORK, June 14.—Samuel Untermeyer, acting as a special deputy attorney-general, today obtained from Supreme Court Justice Geoghegan permission to drop the grand jury investigation of officers and members of the New York Curb Exchange Association ordered yesterday because of alleged illegal trading on a "when issued" basis of stock in the North American Steel Corporation.

Mr. Untermeyer dismissed 50 witnesses summoned to appear before the grand jury, but warned the exchange that the next quarterly investigation would be renewed if the trading were resumed.

DOMES MINES TO DOUBLE DIVIDENDS

TORONTO, June 13.—Dividend payments will be increased by 100 per cent, it was decided today by Dome Mines at the annual meeting here, and the stock will hereafter pay \$2 a share yearly. The next quarterly dividend will be made on July 20.

The board of directors was re-elected. J. A. Pomeroy was elected to fill the vacancy left by Colgate Hoyt of New York.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
First week in June, \$5,372,902 \$5,282,655
From Jan 1..... 49,767,700 2,016,267
MOBILE & OHLIO
First week in June, \$333,313 \$39,896
From Jan 1..... 7,846,460 915,135
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN
First week in June, \$453,608 \$39,996
From Jan 1..... 9,966,848 655,442
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & WESTERN
Year ended Dec 31: 1921 1920
Oper revenue..... \$3,716,572 \$4,512,465
Deficit after charges, 111,653 751,419
*Increase.

FARMERS OF NEW ZEALAND MAY SUE GREAT BRITAIN

Ask for Share of War Profits on Wool Clip Sold by Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—"We don't expect to get any money from the British Government, but we want to know why we are not going to get it," said the president of the New Zealand Farmers Union, when asking if the Dominion Government would give the farmers facilities for bringing a "friendly suit" against the British Government in connection with the war-time wool contracts. New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, replied that he would not be a party to any proceedings of the kind suggested, but he has promised to place the farmers in possession of all the documents connected with the contracts, so that they may get legal advice for themselves and decide whether or not they wish to spend money in taking the case to the highest courts of the British Commonwealth.

Terms of the Contract

The farmers base their first claim upon an alleged misinterpretation of the original contract. The British Government in 1915 offered to buy New Zealand's wool clip at a 55 per cent advance on pre-war prices, with a provision for the division of any profit made on the sale for civilian use of wool not required for military purposes. The pre-war prices were not defined exactly in the original contracts and they might have been either New Zealand auction prices or London auction prices.

Representative farmers, after studying the documents, state that the British Government intended to offer London prices and that the New Zealand Government blundered in interpreting the offer in terms of Dominion prices. The difference would have amounted to several millions of pounds over the period of the wool contracts. But as actual prices for the various grades of wool were named in the signed contract, it is clear that the sellers of the wool can have no claim now for any higher payments. The blunder, if there was a blunder, is irretrievable, unless the British Government chooses to be quixotically generous.

The second claim relates to the profits made on the resale of wool in Britain for civilian use. The matter is complicated by the fact that the contract between the British Government and the New Zealand wool growers was renewed from year to year with slight variations in the terms. The farmers were to receive half of any profit made on the resale of wool not required for military purposes. Wool prices soared in the war years, and in 1917, 1918, and 1919 the British Government sold New Zealand wool to the manufacturers at a very big advance on the prices paid to the farmers. One division of profits, covering the 1916-17 clip, was made, and at the beginning of 1920 the British Government was holding further profits to the amount of about \$5,000,000. It was also holding an immense accumulation of wool, more than 3,000,000 bales.

Collapse of Wool Market

The wool market collapsed in 1920 and the British Government had to face the fact that the accumulated profit, instead of being a source of profit, had ceased to be worth what had been paid for it. Moreover, it became temporarily unsalable, since the market would not absorb it even at sacrifice prices. The difference of opinion between the New Zealand wool growers and the British authorities arose at that point. The wool growers argued that the purchase of each year's clip had been a transaction complete in itself, and that the \$5,000,000 ought to be distributed. The director of raw materials replied that the contract covered a period of years, and that the problem losses on the accumulated wool would have to be balanced against the profit made in the earlier years. He declared in generous tones that he did not intend to ask the farmers for a refund of the profit already distributed, but there would not be another distribution.

The farmers had been sold. This obviously meant that the \$5,000,000 would be absorbed completely by the later losses.

The farmers base their claim in part on a contention that the huge accumulation of wool in 1920 was due to blundering by the director of raw materials. They point out that he could have sold most of the wool at reasonable prices before the slump, and that he held it against the advice of New Zealand's high commissioner and other experts in unjustified anticipation of continued peak prices. But this argument is not likely to carry much weight with the men who are trying to balance the public finances of the United Kingdom. Conditions have changed since the war years, when a few millions here or there did not matter much.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, June 14 (Special).—Following are the cash prices for staple commodities today:
June 14 May 14 June 15
Wheat, No. 2 spring 1.54 1.52 1.52
Wheat, No. 3 red 1.51 1.47 1.46 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow 78 70 78 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white 47 49 48 1/2
Flour, Minn. pat. 8.05 8.05 8.05
Lard, prime 12.00 12.00 11.00
Pork, mess 25.50 25.50 24.50
Beef, family 18.00 18.00 18.00
Sugar, gran. 24.00 24.00 24.00
Iron, No. 2 Phil. 28.28 28.28 28.50
Silver..... 72 1/2 70 1/2 58 1/2
Lead..... 5.75 5.25 4.60
Tin..... 31.25 30.625 29.88
Copper..... 14.00 13.125 12.13
Rubber, rib, sm. sh. 14 1/2 15 1/2 12
Cotton, Mid. Up. 22.40 20.15 12.20
Steel billets, Pitts. 35.00 37.00
Pitts. 35.00 37.00
Zinc..... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
Zinc..... 5.75 5.40 4.80

CANADIAN PACIFIC REVENUE MAKING A GOOD SHOWING

Canadian Pacific revenues during recent weeks have been running well up to those of the corresponding period of 1921. The first week of June showed a decrease of only \$70,000. The largest decrease for any week last month was \$53,000, during the first week, while the smallest decrease was only \$18,000, in the second week of that month. The third week in May showed a \$72,000 decrease and the fourth week a \$64,000 drop. It has been many months since the weekly gross has shown such small decreases as during the past six weeks. In many weeks of last year the decreases amounted to \$1,000,000 and more.

Based on the revenue statements for the four weeks of May, gross that month must have approximated \$13,253,000, compared with \$13,490,000 during the corresponding period of 1921, a decrease of only \$237,000. The April earnings statement showed a \$1,430,000 decrease, in March \$858,000, while in February gross decreased \$1,465,000.

The May earnings statement might be expected to make a better showing of net than the \$1,548,773 reported in April. The April operating ratio got up to 87 per cent, or 5 per cent higher than the March ratio, when \$2,420,000 was carried to net. In May, 1921, \$3,293,000 of net was shown, which was the fourth best showing for any month that year. The 10-year average of May net was \$3,349,000, so that month of the year must show up well to compare favorably with the average in past years.

If the May ratio of operating expenses to gross averaged 87 per cent, the same as in April, only \$1,725,000 of net would be indicated. An 82 per cent ratio should have produced about \$2,400,000 of net.

DIVIDENDS

Maverick Mills, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Northwestern Yeast Company, regular quarterly of 3 per cent and extra of 3 per cent, payable June 15; stock of record June 15.

Exchange Trust Company of Boston, usual quarterly of 3 per cent, payable July 1 to holders of record June 27.

Keokuk River Towing Company, regular quarterly of 12 1/2 cents a share, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

Merrimack Chemical Company quarterly of \$1.25 a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Brier Hill Steel Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Western Union Telegraph Company, usual quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 24.

Air Reduction Company, usual quarterly of \$1 a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 20.

Will & Baumer Candle Company, regular quarterly of 2 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Dome Mines quarterly of 50 cents a share. Previous dividend was 25 cents quarterly.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common, both payable July 5 to holders of record June 20.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad semi-annual of \$2.50 a share, payable Aug. 1. New York Central road regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Aug. 1.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation declared 50 cents a share, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 15. The dividend is specified as quarterly. The last distribution on the common stock was on April 15, 1921, when 2 per cent was paid in the form of a stock dividend. Three similar quarterly distributions have been made previous to that date, the first 3 per cent was paid July 15, 1920, the second was Oct. 15 of that year, the third Jan. 15, 1921, and the fourth April 15, 1921.

Standard Coupler Company, usual semi-annual of 4 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 24.

Amalgamated Oil Company, usual quarterly of \$1.50, payable July 5 to stock of record June 20.

West Coast Oil Company, usual quarterly of \$1.50, payable July 5 to stock of record June 20.

Library Bureau, quarterly of 3 per cent on preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on common, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

COLUMBIA MOTOR'S AFFAIRS
DETROIT, June 14.—The Columbia Motor Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, showed a net loss of \$123,085. It is producing 30 cars a day and has contracts for 23,425 cars, of which 5000 are for immediate delivery. There are 102 distributors and 1015 dealers. President Bayveline told stockholders that the company had \$480,000 cash, a moderate inventory, and that production would be increased to 75 cars a day Aug. 1.

PRICE RISE IN UNITED STATES IS FELT ABROAD

Advance in Wholesale Cost of Commodities of Concern in Great Britain and Holland

AMSTERDAM, (Special Correspondence).—What influence will the rise in wholesale prices in the United States have on the situation in Europe, is being asked. England is already seriously occupying herself with the question. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Horace Horne, recently discussed the questions of inflation, although he declared that it was not his intention to create a too serious impression of conditions. Sir Robert was of the opinion that the general economic development of America tended to favor an increase in prices. He declared he hoped it would be some time before a similar development took place in England, but nevertheless was of opinion that the high price in the United States would not fail to influence Europe. This opinion is also shared in British banking circles.

A writer in the Dutch daily Telegraaf, now asks what influence the rise in prices in America will have on the situation as it exists in the Netherlands. In the first place it affects the goods which Holland is obliged to import from America. One may presume that the present situation gives no cause for concern, because the fall of the dollar rate in the last 10 months as compared with the guilder, was somewhat greater than the average increase of American prices.

The increase in prices was in the first place noticeable in agricultural produce. The protectionist measures taken on behalf of such produce have already been in force for some time. The future American price situation chiefly depends on the question whether

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, June 14—Further re-

changes during the early trading day but the advances were not maintained, being reduced or lost before the end of the forenoon. Most of the buying came from interests that had been heavy sellers on Monday, and was thought by some that pressure was pending from the same sources in the last half of the day.

Standard Oil of Indiana was the leading feature of the market. More than 20,000 shares were traded at from 111½ to 108. Imperial Oil of Canada, after advancing to 114, had a reaction in the last half of the day, and Standard Oil of Kentucky, which sold as high as 97, also yielded. Independent oil issues moved within narrow ranges. Stocks, Petroleum

...the Mexican Seaboard was steady with sales at 44 1/2 to 44, and the certified grades were traded in at 43 1/2 to 43 1/4. Industrial demand moved within

Industrial issues moved within a narrow range. Hudson Motor sold at 18 1/2 to 21 1/2. Beechnut, a weak feature in the recent trading, rallied from 28 1/2 to 30 1/2 in trading in International Carbon scheduled to begin on Thursday. The offering of 110,000 shares, no par value common stock, at \$11 a share was largely oversubscribed.

INDUSTRIALS		2:1
Sales	HighLow	p.m.
100 Acme Coal	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4
200 Acme Packing .....	.50 .48	.48
500 Amal Leather	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4
800 Buddy Buds	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4
200 Carlisle Tire	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4
100 Car Light .....	.78 .78	.78
100 Cent Teresa Sug Co	3 1/4 3 1/4	3 1/4
200 Chgo Nipple	3 1/4 3 1/4	3 1/4
100 Columbia Emerald	.85 .85	.85

400 Contl. Mot.	8	7%	7%
100 Davies, Wm. A.	31	31	31
200 Denv. R. G., 1st pf.	65	65	65
900 Durant Mot.	38½	37	38½
100 Durant Mot., Ind.	13%	13%	13%
100 Federal Tel.	6%	6%	6%
100 Gardner Mot.	12½	12½	12½
700 Goldwyn Pic.	8%	7%	8%
200 Goodyear Tire	12½	12½	12½
600 Grant Mot.	1½	1½	1½
100 Intercontl Rub.	7	7	7

100 Libby McNeill	2%	2%	2%
600 Lincoln Mot A	4%	4	4
400 Mercer Mot	4	3%	4
100 National Leather	9	9	9
900 Packard Mot	15%	14%	15%
200 Peerless Mot	48%	48%	48%
300 Radio Corp com	4%	4%	4%
700 Radio Corp pfd	3%	3%	3%
600 Reo Mot Truck	24%	24	24
300 South Coal & Iron	64	60	60
500 Tenn Ry L & P	3%	3%	3%
1000 Tond Shlnvare	72%	72	72%

000 Triangle Film	30	30	30
000 U S Light & Heat.....	1%	1%	1%
000 ud pfd.....	1%	1%	1%
000 U S Steamship .....	.09	.07	.09
000 United Retail Candy	6%	6	6%
000 Wayne Coal	1%	1%	1%
000 West End Chem.....	.68	.65	.65
000 Am Metals pf.....	47 1/2	47	47
000 Am Metals pf w/.....	105 1/4	105	105
000 Atl Fruit w/.....	2%	2%	2%
000 Beechnut	30 1/2	28%	30 1/2

000	Cub Dom Sug...	10%	10%	10%
000	Dubiller C & R...	8	7 1/2	8
000	Hudson Mot...	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
000	Moon Mot...	10%	10%	10%
000	Pub Ser Corp pfd...	107	106 1/2	106 1/2
000	Tenn El Pow w...	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
OILS				
000	Anglo Am Oil...	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
000	Atlantic Lobos	10 1/2	10%	10 1/2
10	Buckeye Pipe L...	92	92	92
10	Eureka Pipe L...	95	95	95

10	Gallena Signal Oil.....	58	58	58
45	Imp Oil Can.....	114	110	110%
255	Prarie Pipe L.....	268	257	268%
100	S O of Ind.....	111%	108%	109%
60	S O of Ky (new).....	97	95	95%
60	S O of N Y.....	422	417	417
10	Vacuum Oil.....	416	416	416
200	Ark Nat Gas.....	11%	11	11
000	Boone Oil.....	16	16	16
000	Boston Wyoming.....	.85	.82	.84
000	Carib Synd.....	7%	7%	7%
95	Cliffis Sys.....	2294	2296	2296

00 Cities Svc "B" cdfs.	23%	22%	23%
00 Cities Svc pfd	65%	65%	65%
00 Engineers Pet	40	38	40
00 Federal Oil	1%	1%	1%
00 Fensland Oil	18%	17%	18%
00 Gilliland Oil	5%	5%	5%
00 Glenrock Oil	1%	1%	1%
00 Granada Oil	2%	2%	2%
00 Hudson Oil	21	20	20
00 International Pet	23%	22%	23
00 Keystone Ranger	80	75	76

00 Kirby Pet	6%	6%	6%
00 Tech Hughes .....	.50	.50	.50
00 Lance Creek .....	.04	.04	.04
00 Livingston Pet.....	1%	1%	1%
00 Lyons Pet.....	.95	.94	.94
00 Maracaibo Oil .....	.20	.19	.20
00 Marland Oil of Mex	8%	8%	8%
00 Meridian Oil .....	.07	.06	.07
00 Merritt Oil .....	.12	.12	.12
00 Mexican Pan.....	1	1	1
00 Mexico Oil	1½	1%	1%

00 Mex. Seaboard	44%	44	44
00 Mountain Prod.	16%	16%	16%
00 Mutual Oil	10%	10%	10%
00 New York Oil	33%	33%	33%
00 Noble Oil	29	28	29
00 Omar Oil	1%	1%	1%
00 Pennok Oil	6	6	6
00 Ryan Cons.	7	6%	7
00 Salt Creek	18	17%	18
00 Salpula Ref.	4%	4%	4%
00 Simms Pet.	9	8%	8%
00 Skelly Oil	10%	10%	10%

00 Sou Pet & Ref	22	21	21
00 Stanton Oil	34	34	34
00 Texas Ranger	01	01	01
00 Texon Oil & Land	70	60	69
00 Tidal Osage	14	14	14 1/2
00 Ventura	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 3/4
00 Victoria Oil	55	50	55
00 Wilcox Oil	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
00 "Y" Oil & Gas	17	16	17
00 New Eng Fuel	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
00 Turman	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

MINING			
00	Big Ledge .....	.19	.18
00	Bos & Mont Dev.....	.17	.15
00	Bost & Mont Con.....	.80	.75
00	Caledonia Mining Co.....	.07	.07
00	Candelaria Min .....	.33	.31
00	Cons Copper	1%	1%
00	Cortez Silver .....	.98	.97
00	Cresson Gold	2%	2%
00	Tonopah Div .....	.77	.76
00	Tonopah Nor Star.....	.09	.09

10 Tuolumne Copper	1.0	70	.70
10 Unity Gold	3%	3%	3%
10 United Eastern	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
10 United Verde Ext.	27%	27 1/2	27 1/2
10 Volcano .....	.46	.43	.43
10 West End Cons.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
10 White Caps Min. ....	.08	.07	.07
10 Davis Daly	7%	7%	7%
10 Dorekas Esperanz.	2%	2%	2%
10 Euroka Croesus .....	.25	.24	.25
10 Gadsden Cop. ....	.89	.89	.89
10 Goldfield Cop. ....	.06	.06	.06

0 Harmill Div Min.....	.09	.08	.08
0 Hecia Min.....	6%	6%	6%
0 Indep Lead Mines.....	.50	.46	.49
0 Iron Blossom.....	.29	.29	.29
0 Kerr Lake.....	3%	3%	3%
0 Lone Star.....	.07	.07	.07
0 McNam Min & Mill.....	.08	.08	.08
0 Marsh Mines Cons.....	.28	.25	.26
0 Mason Valley.....	1%	1%	1%

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, June 14—Further recoveries were made on the curb exchange during the early trading today but the advances were not maintained, being reduced or lost before

the end of the forenoon. Most of the buying came from interests that had been heavy sellers on Monday, and it was thought by some that pressure was pending from the same sources in the last half of the day.

Standard Oil of Indiana was the leading feature of the market.

More than 20,000 shares were traded

in at from 111½ to 108. Imperial Oil of Canada, after advancing to 114, had a reaction in the last half of the day, and Standard Oil of Kentucky, which sold as high as 97, also yielded. Independent oil issues moved within a narrow range, Simms Petroleum being a special feature and advancing from 8¼ to 9. Announcement was

made that Skelly Oil will soon offer to its stockholders 165,000 shares of its stock at \$10 per share, the right to subscribe expiring July 5.

Mexican Seaboard was steady with sales at 44 1/4 to 44, and the certificates were traded in at 43 3/4 to 43 1/2.

Industrial issues moved within a narrow range. Hudson Motor sold at

Beechnut, a weak feature in the recent trading, rallied from 28½ to 30½. Trading in International Carbon is scheduled to begin on Thursday. The offering of 110,000 shares, no par value common stock, at \$11 a share was largely oversubscribed.

INDUSTRIALS		2:15
Sales	HighLow	p.m.
100 Acme Coal	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4
3200 Acme Packing .....	.50 .48	.48
500 Aml Leather	11 1/2 11 1/2	11 1/2
2800 Buddy Buds	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2
200 Carlisle Tire	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2
100 Car Light .....	.78 .78	.78
100 Cent Teresa Sug Co	3 1/4 3 1/4	3 1/4
200 Chgo Nippin	3 1/4 3 1/4	3 1/4

100 Columbia Emerald	.85	.85	.85
400 Contl. Mot.	8	7%	7%
100 Davies, Wm. A.	31	31	31
200 Denv. R. G., 1st pf.	.65	.65	.65
1900 Durant Mot.	38%	37	38%
100 Durant Mot., Ind.	13%	13%	13%
100 Federal Tel.	6%	6%	6%
100 Gardner Mot.	12%	12%	12%
4700 Goldwyn Pic.	8%	7%	8%
200 Goodyear Tire	12%	12%	12%

500 Grant Mot	1½	1½	1½
100 Intercontl Rub	7	7	7
100 Libby McNeill	2½	2½	2½
600 Lincoln Mot A	4½	4	4
400 Mercer Mot	4	3½	4
100 National Leather	9	9	9
900 Packard Mot	15½	14½	15½
200 Peerless Mot	48½	48½	48½
2300 Radio Corp com	4¾	4¾	4¾
1700 Radio Corp pfd	3¾	3¾	3¾

600 Reo Mot Truck.....	24%	24	24
1300 South Coal & Iron..	.64	.60	.60
1500 Tenn Ry L & P.....	3%	3%	3%
1000 Todd Shipyards.....	72%	72	72%
1000 Triangle Film.....	.30	.30	.30
300 U S Light & Heat..	1%	1%	1%
2100 do pfd.....	1%	1%	1%
2000 U S Steamship.....	.09	.07	.09
600 United Retail Candy	6%	6	6%
100 Wayne Coal.....	1%	1%	1%
1000 West End Chem.....	.68	.65	.68

500 Am Metals wi.....	47½	47	47
300 Am Metals pf wi.....	105½	105	105
1900 Atl Fruit wi.....	23½	24	24½
500 Beechnut	30½	28½	30½
400 Cub Dom Sug.....	107½	103½	103½
1200 Dubilier C & R....	8	7½	8
5000 Hudson Mot.....	22½	21½	22½
800 Moon Mot.....	10½	10½	10½
800 Pub Ser Corp pfd..	107	106½	106½
400 Tenn El Pow w i....	11	10½	10½

OILS			
7500 Anglo Am Oil.....	23 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4
300 Atlantic Lobos	10 7/8	10 3/4	10 7/8
10 Buckeye Pipe L....	92	92	92
10 Eureka Pipe L....	95	95	95
10 Galena Signal Oil..	58	58	58
545 Imp Oil Can.....	114	110	110 1/2
355 Prairie Pipe L....	268	257	268
7200 S O of Ind.....	111 1/2	108 3/4	109 1/2
600 S O of Ky (new) ..	97	95	95 1/4

60 S O of N Y	432	417	417
10 Vacuum Oil	416	416	416
200 Ark Nat Gas.....	11½	11	11
1000 Boone Oil	16	16	16
3600 Boston Wyoming ..	35	32	34
1700 Carib Synd	7¼	7½	7½
535 Cities Svc	229½	226	228
800 Cities Svc "B" ctrs.	23½	22½	23½
100 Cities Svc pfd	65½	65½	65½
500 Engineers Pet	40	38	40

100 Federal Oil	1%	1½	1½
1000 Fensland Oil	18½	17½	18½
100 Gilliland Oil	5½	5½	5½
700 Glenrock Oil	1½	1½	1½
200 Granada Oil	2½	2½	2½
1000 Hudson Oil .....	.21	.20	.20
100 International Pet.	23½	22½	23
200 Keystone Ranger .....	.80	.75	.76
200 Kirby Pet	6%	6%	6%
100 Tech Hughes .....	.50	.50	.50

800	Lance Creek	.....	.04	.04	.04
800	Livingston Pet.	.....	1%	1%	1%
800	Lyons Pet.	.....	.95	.94	.94
800	Maracaibo Oil	.....	.20	.19	.20
800	Marland Oil of Mex	.....	8%	8%	8%
800	Meridian Oil	.....	.07	.06	.07
800	Merritt Oil	.....	.13	.12	.12
300	Mexican Pan.	.....	1	1	1
400	Mexico Oil	.....	1 1/2	1%	1%
800	Mex. Seaboard	.....	44 1/2	44	44
800	Mountain Prod	.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2

500 Mountain Prod.	10%	16%	16%
100 Mutual Oil	10%	10%	10%
400 New York Oil	33%	33%	33%
500 Noble Oil	29	28	29
500 Omar Oil	1%	1%	1%
100 Pennok Oil	6	6	6
700 Ryan Cons.	7	6%	7
400 Salt Creek	18	17%	18
300 Sapulpa Ref.	4%	4%	4%
200 Simms Pet	9	8%	8%
100 Skelly Oil	10%	10%	10%

000 Sou Pet & Ref	32	21	21
000 Stanton Oil	34	34	34
000 Texas Ranger	01	01	01
300 Texon Oil & Land	70	60	69
500 Tidal Osage	14%	14%	14%
100 Ventura	30%	30%	30%
300 Victoria Oil	55	50	55
000 Wilcox Oil	5½	5%	5%
000 "Y" Oil & Gas	17	16	17
200 New Eng Fuel	51½	51½	51½

MINING			
1000 Big Ledge .....	.19	.18	.18
200 Bos & Mont Dev.....	.17	.15	.17
7000 Ros & Mont Con.....	.80	.75	.80
1000 Caledonia Mining Co..	.07	.07	.07
1000 Candelaria Min .....	.33	.31	.31
300 Cons Copper	1%	1%	1%
100 Cortez Silver .....	.98	.97	.97
100 Cresson Gold	2%	2%	2%

000 Tonopah Div .....	.77	.76	.76
000 Tonopah Nor Star.....	.09	.09	.09
000 Tuolumne Copper .....	.70	.70	.70
000 Unity Gold	3%	3%	3%
000 United Eastern	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
000 United Verde Ext.....	27%	27%	27%
000 Volcano .....	.46	.43	.43
000 West End Cons	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
000 White Caps Min. ....	.08	.07	.07
000 Davis Daly	7%	7%	7%

00 Dolores Esperanza ..	2%	2%	2%
00 Eureka Croesus ..	.25	.24	.25
00 Gadsden Cop .....	.89	.89	.89
00 Goldfield Cons .....	.06	.06	.06
00 Harmill Div Min....	.09	.08	.08
00 Hecla Min	6%	6%	6%
00 Indep Lead Mines..	.50	.46	.49
00 Iron Blossom .....	.29	.29	.29
00 Kerr Lake.....	3%	3%	3%
00 Lone Star .....	.07	.07	.07
00 McNam Min & Mill ..	.08	.08	.08

00 Marsh Mines Cons.	.28	.25	.26	
00 Mason Valley	1%	1%	1%	\$1

3 Deere & Co 7½s	101½	101½	101½
3 Emp Gas & Fuel 60½	101	101	101
3 Goodrich Tire 7s	100½	100½	100½
2 Hershey Co 7½s	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Hood Rubber 7s	97½	97½	97½
1 Humble Oil 7½s	101½	101½	101½
9 Interboro R T 8s	99½	99½	99½
9 Kennecott Cop 7s	105½	105	105½
1 Kings Co Ltd 6½s	99	99	99
18 Laclede Gas 7s	100½	100½	100½
1 Libby, McNeill 7s	99½	99½	99½

FOREIGN BONDS			
11 Argentine 7s 1923..	99%	99%	99%
4 NY NH Fr 7s.....	71	70	71
50 do 4s.....	80%	80%	80%
1 Russian 6 1/2s.....	20%	20%	20%
7 Swiss 5 1/2s.....	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
210 US Mex 4s.....	43%	40%	43%
1 Can Steam 7s.....	96	96	96
50 City Gr Prague 7 1/2s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
5 US Brazil 7 1/2s.....	88%	88%	86%

CASH POSITION

Sinclair Consolidated Oil is in stronger cash position than at any time in its history. It is to receive nearly \$16,000,000 cash from the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in pay-

ts will be easily financed. Development of Teapot Dome will cost nearly nothing, as the expense will be met by the Mammoth Oil Company.

ANN ARBOR'S YEAR

The Ann Arbor Railroad Company for a year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports a net income of \$79,049, after taxes and charges, and a surplus of \$107,000.

50,062 after expenses, depreciation and
 lection, compared with a net profit of
 43,370 in 1920.

HICAGO, June 14—The North Western's loadings in the first 10 days of the increased 10 per cent, and Rock and's 1.20 per cent, as compared with year.

SUPERIOR OIL'S YEAR

The Superior Oil Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports a net loss of \$5,022. After expenses, the company

50,062 after expenses, depreciation and
 lection, compared with a net profit of
 43,370 in 1920.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LONDON AUCTION
OF WOOL MARKED
BY EASIER TONE

Continent Needs Staple and Decline May Not Go Far—
Local Trade Dull

True to predictions the Colonial wool auctions in London yesterday afternoon opened slightly lower generally, although the selection, as usual on the opening day, was not especially attractive. Values, compared with closing rates of the previous sales, were par to 5 per cent lower, the drop being more especially on the less attractive wools and on medium to low crossbreds.

Fine crossbreds and good to choice merinos were firm, as were the best scoured descriptions and all scoured shipes. Whether the level of prices will come back to the last sale's closing basis, as the sales progress, remains to be seen, but it would seem as if the contention of Yorkshire that the foreign markets are at the top for some time to come, is very nearly correct.

Continent Needs Wool

However, the Continent is far from fully supplied, and on merinos has lately been outbidding Yorkshire of the very type to which Bradford buyers are partial. The Continent is expected to be a rather keen bidder for merino wool, more particularly during the current series. Yorkshire will doubtless lend fair support, although in the colonial markets English bidding has been less eager for top-making wools. United States was a very indifferent operator at the opening day of the sale yesterday, taking comparatively little wool, although the bidding may increase as the sales progress.

At the current series, there are being offered 178,000 bales of which 80,000 bales are realizations Association wools, and the rest privately owned. There are 40,000 bales of grey merinos and about 70,000 bales of New Zealand wool, while a fair offering of Capes (11,000 bales) is being made, including 8,000 bales of B. A. W. R. A. wool. These wools are to be offered in 14 selling days, rather more than 2,500 bales a day, which is an unusually heavy average daily offering.

Although American buyers were not especially keen at the opening day in London, there was decided interest shown from this side at the opening day of the East India wool auctions in Liverpool on Monday, when about 25,000 bales of wool were offered, including a fairly good selection suitable for this side. Prices showed a further advance on the better wools over the preceding series of 5 to 10 per cent, and on all descriptions held very firm. Since the opening there has been a hardening tendency in the market.

Interest in Merinos

The situation in the primary markets has changed little during the last week. American buyers have been showing considerable interest in the offerings of the best merinos in the Australian auctions, but the offerings there are very limited of any wools which might be described as in any way choice. Prices are very firm and if anything a bit dearer, although the less attractive wools are rather on the easier side.

The market at River Plate is expected to be pretty well cleared of wool by the end of this month. Needless to say, the movement of wool there has been very steady. Germany and England of late have shown considerable interest in the offerings which were being made, the former country, more especially, cleaning up the inferior wools very steadily. At the Cape, also, the season is about ended. The few straggling lots which are now coming down from up country meet with ready sale at very firm prices. There has been a steady demand for the finer grades of mohair as well, and more especially for kid hair, which has been selling freely to the United States at \$1.10 to \$1.20 and possibly up to \$1.25, clean-landed basis.

Local Market Quiet

The domestic markets have been rather quiet, although here and there the manufacturers have shown a little more interest and have taken some wool in bond and some of the new 1p wools as they have come forward. Accumulations in the Boston warehouses are beginning to increase a little, but prices are maintained and on any considerable volume of business doubtless would advance somewhat. There is a feeling, however, that the markets have advanced about as far as they ought, especially on fine staple wools, which are costing now in the country about \$1.35 to \$1.40, clean-landed basis. Already, these wools are said to be costing as much as the parity of foreign tops of similar description for importation duty-paid under the Emergency Tariff Act, when the permanent tariff bill is passed, which is generally expected about the middle of September, the parity of the foreign market on fine wools would be approximated here only by a drop in the price of fine wools. It is said on good authority that good fine tops can be imported from Bradford today on a duty-paid basis of \$1.65, and some tops are now asked for this market in addition to small quantities in bond.

The American Woolen Company has made a third advance on some of its worsted cloths, which was not unexpected in view of the fact that the prices on woolen cloths have been advanced more nearly to the parity of raw wool values than have the prices on worsted cloths. The rise in cloth prices is general.

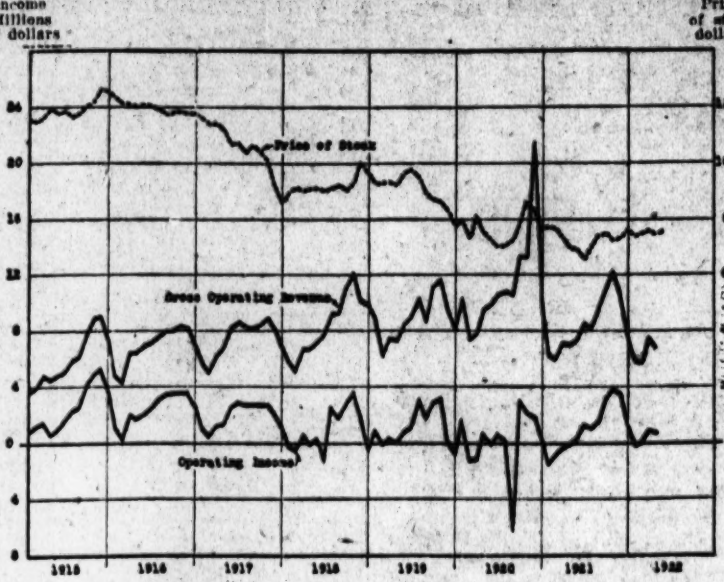
IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, June 14—Exports of iron and steel in April were 200,733 long tons, a decrease of 552 from March. This is more than accounted for by losses of 8793 and 8175 tons in black steel sheets and steel rails.

BOSTON STOCKS

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Adventure	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2
Am Pneumatic	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am Pneu 2d	18	18	18	18
Am T & T	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Woolen	92	92	92	92
Am Woolen 2d	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Woolen 3d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 4d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 5d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 6d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 7d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 8d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 9d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 10d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 11d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 12d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 13d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 14d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 15d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 16d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 17d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 18d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 19d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 20d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 21d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 22d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 23d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 24d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 25d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 26d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 27d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 28d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 29d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 30d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 31d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 32d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 33d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 34d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 35d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 36d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 37d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 38d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 39d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 40d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 41d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 42d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 43d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 44d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 45d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 46d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 47d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 48d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 49d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 50d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 51d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 52d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 53d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 54d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 55d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 56d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 57d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 58d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 59d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 60d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 61d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 62d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 63d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 64d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 65d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 66d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 67d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 68d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 69d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 70d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 71d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 72d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 73d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 74d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 75d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 76d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 77d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 78d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 79d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 80d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 81d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 82d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 83d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 84d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 85d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 86d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 87d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 88d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 89d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 90d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 91d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 92d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 93d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 94d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 95d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 96d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 97d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 98d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 99d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Woolen 100d	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 1/2

GREAT NORTHERN'S SEVEN-YEAR RECORD



Great Northern's reputation for efficiency in operation is borne out by the above chart. Comparison with similar charts for other railroads which have been published in this section of the Monitor during the past few months will show that the heavy lines representing gross operating revenue and net operating income for Great Northern are much closer to-

gether than the average. The space between the two lines represents expenses, including taxes, and although it widened considerably during the period of government control, due to high costs and wages, progress was made in 1921 in bringing expenses back to normal. The dotted line represents the average monthly price of the shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

COTTON CONSUMED
DURING MONTH OF
MAY IS INCREASED

WASHINGTON, June 14—Cotton consumed during May amounted to 495,674 bales of lint and 52,344 bales of linters compared with 440,714 of lint and 48,071 of linters in May last year, the Census Bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand May 31 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,419,836 bales of lint and 159,251 bales of linters, compared with 1,280,723 of lint and 216,252 of linters so held a year ago, and on hand in public storage and at compresses 2,561,007 bales of lint and 34,181 bales of linters, compared with 4,788,267 of lint and 269,376 of linters so held a year ago. Imports amounted to 14,329 bales, compared with 10,542 in May last year.

STEEL COMPANY TO
BUILD A BIG PLANT
IN NEWFOUNDLAND

MONTREAL (Special)—It is announced here that in return for a nominal royalty of 25 cents per long ton on all iron ore mined, the British Empire Steel Corporation has undertaken to construct in Newfoundland before 1928, a plant capable of producing 100,000 of iron or pig iron annually. An agreement to this effect has been entered into between the corporation and the Newfoundland Government. The corporation further undertakes to erect coke ovens and to expend \$3,000,000 in Newfoundland before 1926. The 25-cent royalty is to continue in force until December, 1940. However, should the company fail to carry out the construction program agreed upon, or should it fail to expend \$3,000,000 in Newfoundland before 1926, an export tax of \$1 per ton will be imposed by the Newfoundland Government upon all ore mined and shipped to any part of the world, except Nova Scotia.

FIRST
PREFERRED STOCK

Dividends always paid every 3 months without interruption.

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GEORGIA FEELING
THE RESULTS OF
THE 'MONEY CROPS'

Bank Deposits Expand and Demand for Automobiles Exceeds Supply—Home Building Record

ATLANTA, June 14—Although Atlanta and the other cities of Georgia some time ago passed into the upward phase of the prosperity curve, it was not until the last month that the large agricultural class districts were directly involved, says the industrial information service of the Georgia Railway & Power Company. During May many of the "money crops" were ready for marketing. Georgia peaches, melons, and other perishables, which annually bring millions of dollars into the State, were shipped to the north and east. Winter grains were sold, and money flowed into rural sections that have struggled through many lean months.

This sale of money crops together with other factors has caused an increase in volume in all lines of trade. Industry reflects the stimulus and unemployment shows a further decrease. No shortage of labor is yet noted, but the surplus is chiefly in common labor.

Bank Deposits Expand

The banking and credit situation is greatly improved. Deposits in the four national banks and the five larger state banks in Atlanta had on June 1 increased nearly \$4,000,000 over the total at the first of the year, while loans and discounts had been decreased nearly \$6,000,000. The reserve ratio on May 29 reached 84.3 per cent, the highest mark in the history of the Sixth Federal Reserve Bank. The reserve ratio for the Atlanta district on Jan. 4 last was 42 per cent.

May was the first month of this year in which bank clearings in Atlanta were in excess of those in the similar month last year. The total of \$178,273,175 for May was \$7,997,951 in excess of clearings in May, 1921, and an increase of more than \$21,000,000 over the clearings in April of this year. The volume of business has at last become large enough to counteract the fall in prices and to reach a higher total in amount involved.

Georgia products are rising sharply in value. With cotton already in excess of 20 cents a pound, unfavorable weather combined with the general improvement in the cotton trade and increased world demand make prob-

able a still higher price. Turpentine is expected to reach \$1 a gallon. The value of hogs and other live stock is steadily increasing, and has reached in Atlanta the highest figure since July, 1921.

Automobiles in Demand For the first time in months the demand for automobiles, especially the cheaper makes, has exceeded the supply, and dealers are again forced to take orders for future delivery. The Atlanta branch of the Ford Motor Company reports that the daily production of the plant was raised on May 29 from 1000 cars to 150 cars a day. A surplus of 3500 unfilled orders for cars had accumulated at the end of the month.

The total of building permits issued in Atlanta in May was \$1,743,054. The largest single permit issued was \$105,000 for the construction of a warehouse. Of the total, \$1,086,000 was for the construction of new dwellings, the largest amount of new home construction work ever authorized in any month in Atlanta's history.

MINNEAPOLIS MAY HAVE LOWER FARE MINNEAPOLIS, June 14—It is expected the Minnesota State Railway and Warehouse Commission will have the matter of fares charged by the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, before it in July. This will be the preliminary step to eventually placing before the state commission the city's request for a reduction of fare from 6 cents to 5.

It was stated by street railway officials that if the company is permitted to operate on the present basis it will be able to fully maintain and from time to time better its service and at the same time maintain the common stock on a 4 per cent annual basis, in accord with the 2 per cent semi-annual dividend recently declared.

The net income of Fisher Body Corporation for the year ended April 30, 1922, was \$6,193,454 after interest, taxes and inventory adjustments as compared with \$4,809,948 in the previous year.

After allowing for preferred dividends, the balance applicable to the common stock was equal to \$11.88 a share earned on the outstanding 500,000 shares common stock of no-par value compared with \$8.92 a share in the preceding year.

WHEAT RECOVERS IN EARLY TRADING CHICAGO, June 14—Reports of excessive heat in Kansas led to speculative buying and to higher prices in the wheat market today shortly after the opening. Opening prices, which ranged from 1/2c decline to 1/2c advance, with July 1.00@1.10, were followed by slight declines all around, and then by a sudden upturn to well above yesterday's finish.

After opening a shade to 1/2c higher, July 60% to 61c, corn scored slight general gains. Oats started 1/2c to 1/2c lower, July 34c to 34 1/2c, and later hardened on all deliveries.

Higher quotations on hogs gave some strength to the provision market.

BRITISH FINANCES LONDON, June 14—The revenue of the British Government in the week ended June 11 was £8,808,427; expenditures were £9,963,833.

WHEAT PRICES
RECEDE TO A
NEW LOW LEVEL

Prospective Big Crop Responsible for Sharp Decline in Market

Striking weakness in wheat, which Monday resulted in a loss of nearly 5 cents a bushel and added a fraction Tuesday, established new low prices for the present movement. July wheat at \$1.09 a bushel has lost nearly 18 cents since the closing days of May and is now selling lower than at any time since last November, when the price dropped below \$1 a bushel.

The decline follows the preliminary crop report estimating a wheat yield of 854,000,000 bushels, as compared with a final yield of 795,000,000 bushels in 1921. The indicated yield for 1922 has been surpassed by actual yields only

AUSTRIAN CABINET
SEVERELY SHAKENBelieved Greatly Weakened By
Resignation of Dr. Guertler
As Finance Minister

VIENNA, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—By a vote of 14 to 12, the budget committee of the Austrian National Assembly adopted the Social Democrats' resolution censuring the Government for its action in raising customs duties from 700 to 1000 times the peace rates. Dr. Guertler immediately tendered his resignation as Minister of Finance, and Chancellor Schober thereby lost a most capable member of his cabinet.

Dr. Guertler's resignation came as a surprise. Hardly anyone had taken seriously the Social Democrats' attacks against him. He was known to enjoy the confidence and support of Otto Bauer, considered the ablest and most influential Socialist leader and his whole financial policy has been based in the main on the Bauer program. But the rank and file of the Social Democrats have raised such vehement protest against the new tariffs, claiming that they increased the cost of living, also the cost of industrial production. The Social Democratic leaders could not afford to ignore this agitation, hence their attacks upon the Guertler policy.

It is said that they never believed the Pan-Germans would support their attack, and without their aid it would have failed. The Pan-Germans, however, never have forgiven Dr. Guertler for making the Prague treaty with Tscheko-Slovakia, and they embraced eagerly their first opportunity to bring about his downfall.

Believed Increase Necessary

Dr. Guertler contended that a further increase in the customs tariffs was necessary, in view of credit negotiations now going on, and the putting of tariffs on a gold basis. Further, the neighboring states all had imposed high tariffs against Austria, and some retaliatory action was necessary, he believed. He denied that the tariff increase had raised the cost of living, since nearly all foodstuffs came in duty free.

Otto Bauer, in replying to Dr. Guertler's speech, said that to raise the tariffs at a moment when the cost of bread had increased tenfold, and when meats also had gone up, could not fail to increase the cost of living. There was a consequent stoppage of trade with foreign markets, he said, and greater unemployment, and the raising of duties on raw materials and semi-manufactured goods could only make the crisis more serious. He declared that the tariff was not merely a fiscal question, but one which affected directly the entire Austrian industry. He said, in conclusion, that the protective policy could not be permitted to make the cost of production still dearer.

The Pan-Germans did not attempt to conceal the reason for their vote against Dr. Guertler. Their representative openly asserted that their vote was given mainly for political reasons, chief of which was the treaty with Tscheko-Slovakia.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Guertler's policy also has given offense to the agrarians who form the backbone of the governmental party. The peasants quite suddenly have become free-traders as they now are far less concerned with getting high prices for their products than in buying cheaply industrial articles from abroad, which they need for agricultural purposes.

Economic State Not Favorable

Dr. Guertler's resignation leaves the economic state of Austria in an infinitely more serious condition than it was after the downfall of his predecessor, Dr. Grimm. The crown has fallen in Zurich 300 per cent, while dollar and pound have risen to the same extent on the Vienna Bourse. The Czech crown has gone up 500 per cent, the deficit at the end of the last budget period was 40,000,000,000 crowns; now it is over 300,000,000,000 crowns.

The immediate consequence of Dr. Guertler's resignation has been a further rise in the exchange values of foreign monies on the Vienna Bourse, the dollar going up to 10,000 crowns and the pound to 40,000.

The moral consequences, too, are no less serious. The Schober cabinet remains in office but is greatly weakened. Dr. Guertler was not only the one parliamentary member of the Government, but also the one real personality beside the chancellor, Chancellor Schober, is returning to Genoa, to conclude negotiations for Austrian credits, but his task will be rendered much harder by this ministerial crisis.

The latest depreciation in the crown reveals the pessimism of the public, which is the more remarkable since the prospect for credits appears much more favorable.

Another, and a very disquieting feature of the general situation is the demand of the state employees for a further increase in their pay, which if granted, would mean an addition of 200,000,000,000 crowns to the already appalling high budget deficit. Chancellor Schober certainly will have a difficult situation confronting him when he returns from Genoa.

CALIFORNIA SAVES
\$8,000,000 ON FREIGHT

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—A reduction of approximately \$8,000,000 in charges on freight in intrastate and interstate business in California each year will be the result of a reduction of 10 per cent in these freight rates, just announced as effective July 1 by the California State Railroad Commission. The reduction follows a conference of several days between representatives of the state commission and of the several railroads operating in California.

Other reductions have been made, but this last cut of 10 per cent is intended to bring rates down to the level of the rate set Aug. 26, 1920. Railroad statisticians and freight traffic managers of shipping companies estimate that the reduction will exceed, \$8,000,000 figure annually.

PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS
Letters to the Editor
ANONYMOUS

In Defense of Federal Employees

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The issue of the Monitor for May 31 contains an editorial under the caption "A Day's Work and a Day's Pay." I have no fault to find with your advocacy of an eight-hour working day in general; and while it is my opinion that an extension of government working hours would be disappointing in the end as a measure of economy and efficiency, you may depend on it the government employee will give the best he has in him, no matter what comes.

What I do object to, in your article, is the covert sneer at the "government clerk." This attitude is quite common amongst unthinking persons not resident here; but to find a broad-minded organ like the Monitor falling into line with ignorance is too much to pass over without at least a suggestion that you give the government employee more careful observation before making unkind comment upon him (or her).

The government clerk, Mr. Editor, follows a calling which is rarely the subject of laudation; yet, I venture to say that there is not a more genuinely patriotic body of citizens in the United States than the federal employees in Washington. Their workday is not spent in idleness or idleness and simple work, but consists of all manner of activities, legal, scientific, technical and clerical, and all directed to unselfish service to the people of the Nation. It lacks absolutely the mercenary motive which drives the business world, for the government rate of pay is pitifully low.

There was a time, perhaps, when working conditions in the federal departments were very easy-going; but that was back in the days which border very closely upon the "founder of the Nation" period to which you refer. But, instead of showing us an example of industry, it is commonly reported around this city that our forefathers in the service (and this was long before the days of Civil Service) usually arrived at their desks at 10 a. m. and departed therefrom around 2 p. m. I submit that the working hours and spirit of industry as now established here are a vast improvement over the "good old days."

Therefore, Mr. Editor, please give

your federal employees in Washington at least a square deal, when you discuss them. That is all they ask. They are willing to stand on the result of an honest appraisal of their value to the Nation. And please, for justice's sake, don't repeat threadbare old criticism which had its origin in the days when Washington was full of political jobholders, but which is emphatically out of date and inapplicable to conditions as they now exist under Civil Service.

Sincerely yours,
RALPH S. CLINTON,
Room 3320, General Land Office,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1922.

Children's Symphony Concerts

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the Monitor of May 26, under the editorial caption, "The Hunger to Know," you state that symphony concerts for children are given by the New York orchestras and "are probably unique, at least in the United States."

Please allow me to correct you. From personal knowledge and observation I can state that the symphony bands of Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland give and have given, for in the cases of Cleveland and Detroit, their entire existence, children's concerts.

Here in Cleveland we have the finest system of orchestra extension concerts I have ever seen put into effect. Last season our orchestra gave 12 children's concerts in the hall where the regular subscription series is held. In addition to these children's concerts and a fine series of so-called popular concerts, the orchestra gave over 40 concerts in the halls of the various high schools of Cleveland.

They also give an industrial series of concerts in halls adjacent to large manufacturing plants, in which case the employees are admitted free, the management of the particular factory standing the expense.

It would pay the symphonic societies of other cities to study the admirable system of free concerts, school, children and industrial concerts, carried out each season by the Cleveland orchestra, all in addition to the regular subscription and popular series of concerts.

L. B. MARKS,
624 Swetland Building, Cleveland, O.
June 5, 1922.

INSURGENT YOUTH OF IRELAND
CHIEF FOE OF PEACE TREATYAge Counsels Its Acceptance, and an End of Conflict, but
Its Efforts Are Passive and of Little Avail

DUBLIN, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—In view of the fact that the Irishman's mental picture of America is of a land "flowing with milk and honey," wherein, if he can but find the means to emigrate, his troubles will vanish, it is astonishing that Americans visiting Europe have not more frequently returned the compliment by visiting Ireland.

The disturbed state of the country seems to have had little to do with this omission, even during the closing years of the last century, when Ireland was as peaceful as she had ever been in the course of her troubled history, about the only Americans to be met with outside the cities were those of recent Irish descent, visiting relatives.

If you would gather some first-hand information concerning the Ireland of today, disembark at Queens-town, or as the town is now called by its Gaelic name, Cobh. Spend a night in Cork. Go by train to Dublin next day. Spend a few days and nights there, and you will have gained a superficial and bewildering impression of Ireland as a nation, seeing the state at best with its gross, for some incomprehensible reason, afraid to grasp it.

Long for Its Acceptance

Everyone to whom you speak longs for the acceptance of the treaty and the blessings they firmly believe it will bring in its train. When asked why the Provisional Government does not take steps to enforce law and order, and to put down the mutineers opposed to it, they shake their heads and change the subject. But, instead of confining yourself to the cities, spend an equivalent time visiting a few country districts, and something of the real meaning of the struggle will be revealed to you.

The first thing which will strike you is that the people may be divided into two classes, the first typified by the shopkeeper, into whose establishment you go to post your letters, or by the farmer you meet driving his cart to market, who is certain to offer you a lift.

Accept his offer, and let him discuss affairs in his own roundabout way. You will find his views identical with those of your friend the village shopkeeper, although probably expressed in a totally different fashion.

Both Have Small Ambitions

Both are men in a small way of business, mostly prosperous, with no ambitions beyond putting away a few pounds for the purchase of a "bit of land" and leaving behind them a profitable business for their sons to inherit. They are not employers of labor; perhaps the shopkeeper may pay the son of a widow a small wage to clean out the shop, for motives of charity rather than necessity, or the farmer may take on a hand or two for the haymaking.

Both are for the treaty, realizing that it spells for them that freedom for which they had appealed so long. They could not define the meaning of this freedom if you asked them, but in their hearts they take it to mean

the regulation of Irish affairs in the way that best suits the Irish temperament, the payment of rates and taxes into Irish treasuries, and the liberty to develop their country along their own lines.

Consists Mostly of Youths

With the second class, you will find it more difficult to enter into conversation, for it consists mostly of young men who have no stake in the country, and are just sufficiently educated to resent that fact. This always has been the problem of Ireland. In the old days, its members emigrated, to form excellent citizens of countries where easier subsistence was to be found. Now these young men stand forth and scowl darkly at the more fortunate, an easy prey to aqueous agitators who surreptitiously hand them arms and bid them earn their living as soldiers of the Republic. For the Republic, they are told, means freedom, but freedom of an entirely different type to that offered by the treaty. The Republic of the agitators means all sorts of things, only dimly comprehended as they are, things to which the world has given the name of Bolshevism.

Means Freedom Not to Work

To the youths who are its chief supporters, it means the repeal of the irksome but universal law that to earn a good day's pay it is necessary to do a good day's work. Thus they unconsciously define freedom.

Freedom to work and freedom not to work, the ideal of democracy and the ideal of anarchy, these are the forces behind the struggle in Ireland. But the country as a whole looks to America as the land of freedom par excellence, and to the individual American as its exponent. It is too much to hope that an increasing stream of American visitors to Ireland would demonstrate the true meaning of freedom as evolved in the Great Republic, and bring a powerful influence to bear on the side of peace?

HETCH-HETCHY DAM
NEARS COMPLETION

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—The main dam in the Hetch-Hetchy water development project, which is to supply San Francisco with a permanent and stable supply of water from streams in the high Sierras, will be completed by Dec. 15, according to announcement by M. M. O'Shaughnessy, city engineer of San Francisco. On the tunnel work for the conduits, \$4,821 feet have been bored, of 96,394 feet to be driven through the mountain wall.

The location of the Hetch-Hetchy development is one day's stage ride from Yosemite Valley, and is rather more than 100 miles northeast of San Francisco. It is estimated that the permanent supply of water impounded will be sufficient for San Francisco for the next 50 years, estimating annual increase in population on the basis of past increases.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Thomas Hardy and the Critics

By H. M. TOMLINSON

LONDON, England

LITERARY criticism often provides us with excellent entertainment. And to an increasing number of people it must be of more interest than the reports of prize fights. It is of help to authors, publishers, and reviewers; and, to compensate good-naturedly for the inferior produce it must commend in the course of its year's guidance, it points out work that, in our best interests, we ought not to miss. Yet these benefits still leave us free to doubt whether it is of service to literature. It stimulates curiosity for printed matter; but does it add anything to the body of good opinion?

And what, it may be asked with some forgivable warmth, is good opinion? It would be hard and even dangerous to define that with assurance. Are there any absolute criteria for books, as there are means of proving a ship's position? I wish I knew where to look for them. It may be that many modern books soar to glory on our instantaneous gratitude for the nice change they give us from the common level of contemporary letters; we are too grateful to compare them with the best we know. In any case, we may be excused on the ground that it is impossible to cultivate a sure instinct for good books as it is for pedigree dogs and rare orchids. Therefore every reader feels at liberty to express a dogmatic literary opinion—to exhibit a certainty over a book he would not dare to show for an unclassified gem. We feel free even to ridicule the judgment of a learned literary critic, if we do not like his judgment; though we would never contradict the judgment of a knowing farmer about the pigs he understands so well.

Complaint of Well-Read Critics

Yet not infrequently the well-read critics really give us just cause to doubt their wisdom, if not their learning. A careful examination of current book criticisms would provide us with a quantity of advice which, if we chose to be as particular over our aids to a clear understanding as we are over a choice from a restaurant card, would result in a strong complaint to the management. A scholarly critic, whose reputation is English and American, and who is one of our cleverest young intellectuals, in reviewing recently Edmund Blunden's latest volume of poetry, "The Shepherd," among a variety of interesting comments on poetry in general declared that "there is no more intrinsic poetic value in a bird than in a boot-brush." It may be explained that Edmund Blunden delights in the birds, and now and then writes a verse about them; but I am not sure that a boot-brush has ever yet moved him to choral rapture.

If we were to deny in quick indignation this dictum of the learned critic, we might be involved at once in a dispute, and such a dispute has all the excitement and value one finds in wondering which of two evanescent soap bubbles will vanish first. It is hard to define beauty, but there is a general agreement among us that some things are certainly beautiful, though the beauty of others may be a matter of individual choice. Most flowers are beautiful, and so are most birds. A nightingale is indisputably beautiful in color, in form, and in the sounds it makes. But perhaps the vulture may be called beautiful only when in far-off and receding flight.

The distinction which man makes between human and non-human is but human; but we are here to make them. His conception of beauty is indisputably as ordinary a phenomenon of human society as factory chimneys.

and the aeroplane, and possibly, may outlast them. If the critic were to declare that all this, too, is but opinion, then we could retort that, parodying his own view, there is no more intrinsic poetic value in a rose than there is in a lump of coke; or in a child than in a scarecrow; or in a sunrise than in a rise in the stock market. And he could be proved wrong by statistics. Let him set down the number of poems that have been written on birds; and then the number on boot-brushes. He will find birds have been so much more inspiring that we can have no doubt whatever that poets, however mistakenly, have seen more intrinsic poetical value in birds than in brush. Koats may have considered that in itself the nightingale was no more lovely than a yard broom; for some reason he did not. The reason is hard to define, as even Tolstoy discovered; but it is there to define, though the definition, if it became as evidently right as a flag on a pole, would be of less importance than the "Ode to the Nightingale" itself.

Mr. Hardy's Warning

When learned critics write thus about poetry and prose, it is natural for ordinary readers like ourselves to assume that we also may talk unprofitably and dogmatically about books; or else make up our minds once for all (which would be just as unwise) that there is no more to be got out of literary criticism than out of any other interesting parlor game. But we do, indeed, attach considerable importance to the art and practice of letters. We believe that in the contemporary practice of that art is to be found, if we were skillful enough in our critical examination of it, invaluable evidence of the springs of modern thought. We would have advanced such a belief with timidity, but now we find the greatest living figure in English letters, Thomas Hardy, has been moved by the same idea to address a serious warning to the younger artists and critics of the day. In the preface to his new volume of poetry, "Late Lyrics and Earlier" (Macmillan) he expresses his concern for the "precarious prospects of English verse at the present day." We seem, he says, "threatened with a new Dark Age." He goes on to say that once, like other "roughly handled writers," he supposed a partial cause of the darkness might be violent and ugly criticism, which frightened and checked good singing, as would a half-brick shied into a grove of birds. He says the critics "harken for the key-creaks" and are, "deaf to the dissonance." But the greatest of living English poets declares we may now be convinced (or so I gather from his preface) that giggling or violent or silly criticisms are, after all, not because of the dearth of poetry, but are—as is the dearth itself—symptomatic of a sterile and unbelieving generation. We have no faith. We dream no dreams. We have lost hope and quarrel with each other.

It must be said for the younger writers and intellectuals (from whom the new day must come or never come at all) that, too proud to listen to the advice of elders who in late years have decidedly not proved superior in wisdom to themselves, at least they will listen to Hardy. For though they mock the church and most of our institutions, they do regard "The Dynasts" as a nobler and more significant outcome of their time than any other of its achievements. Perhaps nothing that has been written of late will receive more attention from the right sort of readers than Hardy's last volume of verse.

White and Black

Birthright

By Mr. Strindberg.
New York: The Country Club Press, \$1.50.
White and Black by H. A. Shands.
New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$1.50.

TEXAS the other, neither are well written in the finest sense. "White and Black" perhaps is the more powerful in its blunt and blundering vividness, its very events being so elemental that willy-nilly they compel attention. On a Texas farm life white and black, sometimes in amity; as often not. Of the whites there are fantasies on the problem of race, more conservative farmers, swayed by the moment into mobs, and finally a genuine humanitarian in the quasi-hero; the blacks run the whole gamut from those with college education to unlearned sons of the soil. From such direct contact, the throwing together of the races, come problems, inevitable and elemental.

So much of moment are these that Mr. Shands' raw crudity of style is of the smallest importance; through its encircling fog blaze the deeds of Texans black and white, until the reader is fully convinced not only of their manifest plausibility but their actual occurrence.

The innate truth of Mr. Shands' narrative seems unquestionable: at times it is almost Hardy-esque in its grimness. Time and again the author scores with his blunt, obvious presentation of presumable fact: he refuses to shilly-shally, his picture is painfully exact to the last detail, not a stroke is omitted. Into it even ride the Ku-Klux Klan, with all their panoply of white hoods and robes. Yet this all seems a coolly nonpartisan recital of events; not a single angle has the author overlooked. Texas and the Texans, black and white, he sees in the cold, clear light of reality. This is no preachment; at its end the problem of white and black is still unworked, yet there for all to see stands a cross-section of southwestern life, crudely

but powerfully drawn with never a sop for sentiment's sake.

"Birthright," on the other hand, presents the problem of the northern educated Negro in contact with his brethren, black and white, of a little town in Tennessee. The South of more common knowledge, of shanty boat and shanty, of slow-moving whites and slower blacks, of tall-stacked packets and black bayous. Here is "Niggertown," where full-blood, half-blood and octoroon loaf down mud-splashed street and sidewalk and education and "uplift" are regarded with kindly intolerance. Here comes Peter Siner of Harvard to bring his brethren to better things, and here he goes down to defeat before the vast lethargy of his own race, the hostile indifference of the whites. About him the tale revolves; it is, in fact, a character sketch of some power and undoubted skill. The reaction of Peter to Niggertown, his love affairs and the rivalry of Tump Pick, the ex-hero, are carefully and cleverly done. As good, too, are the other Negroes; the heroine, Aunt Caroline, Jim Pink and the rest. Of the South they are, of the South they remain, as Peter's every effort fails against their patient immobility.

Of the whites, but one befriends the college-educated Negro; among his own race he finds a mate and nothing more. At the end the pair come North, defeated at every point. Time and again, Mr. Strindberg delves deep beneath the surface, he finds philosophy, he descends on civilization, and his ideas seem good. Through the eyes of educated Peter Siner he sees the races, white and black, the good and the bad, the inextricably mixed, the Caucasians with one code of morality, rigid and unbending, the Negroes as separate in thought, in what we are pleased to term morality, as they are in race; the two striving to live side by side in a sleepy southern backwater.

Nor is Peter a mere lay figure for forcing the tale upon the reader; his mistakes are those of youth, his ideas are for a time hopelessly cross-crossed in the ceaseless conflict between Har-

vard training and Niggertown actuality. Only the Captain and Cissie can at last bring him to the right perspective, and then and not till then he is glad because he is a Negro. So goes Mr. Strindberg with due disquietude upon life, both black and white, with characters hastily outlined yet long-lived in memory, with the unbridgeable gulf that is of years of college education make between the southern Negro and his brethren.

Both of these books are interesting, because they are not preachments, because they are not softened with that

gloss of sentimentality to which the American public so often responds, because their authors have done their best to depict life as they see it, leaving out little and telling much. Quite possibly Messrs. Strindberg and Shands may have shot their bolts; they may never again make high mark in American fiction, yet even so their names lay a certain claim to permanency, one for the character of the college-educated, highly trained Negro, the other for a sordid little picture of heat-baked Texas plantations and their people, white and black.



A British Officer Disguised as a Native Clerk

The Reminiscences of a Gurkha

Under Ten Viceroy: The Reminiscences of a Gurkha

By Major-General Woodruff.
New York: The Century Company, \$2.50.

By Major-General Woodruff.
New York: The Century Company, \$2.50.

clean run in the British rectory, a type that starts life with a slim purse but a light heart, and that finds its way to the uttermost parts of the earth. Often it gets itself into trouble. Occasionally it shakes the pagoda tree, brings home the princess and achieves comfort and honor.

A Vivid Personality

General Woodruff has written the story of his own life and he calls it "Under Ten Viceroy," in reference to the fact that he has seen this large number of British satraps in power in India. One feels, as one turns its pleasant pages, that a very vivid personality is before one. One can smell the tarry odor of deodar logs, crackling in cheerful blaze in the substantial mess-house of the Third Gurkha Rifles, at Almora. Deep leather chairs are drawn up round the fire, for it is often chilly in the midst of the Himalayan Mountains, where the cantonment of Almora stands. Colonel Woodruff, commanding the regiment, is at home, and one can hear him talk. It is talk that is full of personalities and of anecdotes. The personalities are generally kindly, but they are also unsparring, especially when he himself is the victim. He is an altogether democratic soldier. In describing his hunting experiences in England, as a boy, he makes no bones about the fact that he rode a donkey until he grew too heavy for it, after which he followed the hounds on foot. He tells quite simply of a humble soldier in a coffee merchant's office in Liverpool, which he occupied before he succeeded in passing into the army. Eventually, he obtained a commission; and, one cold evening, in December, 1883, he went on board Queen Victoria's transport, Malabar, then lying in Portsmouth harbor. He was accompanied by a bullock called Muggins, which was to give trouble later on; but, for the moment, the difficulty was different. "Standing in my wake at the gangway," says the general indignantly, "was an offensive-looking person with a letter addressed to me.

He turned out to be a representative of my tailor, hanging round to make me pay for my last suit of dittoes. This was an unfriendly act I much resented." Second-Lieutenant Woodruff, as he then was, had not yet been fully trained in the etiquette of a British officer, and I regret to say that the story he goes on to tell against himself brings this fact out. "As the man kept following me about and was a perfect nuisance regarding his six guineas," he writes, "the only thing to do was to get into uniform, and ask the ship's adjutant to put me on duty. It was then a simple task to order him off the boat, which I promptly did."

This preliminary disposed of, the transport duly sailed for India. There was more trouble, later on, in the voyage over a pillow fight in the "pantheon," as the part of the lower deck was named where the subalterns were herded together. The bullock Muggins proved also a temptation, as well as a responsibility, that was not quite successfully resisted, where calves that should have been sacrosanct were concerned; but young Woodruff behaved safely in India at last, and joined the Second Cheshires at Peshawar. We next hear of him as whipper-in to the Peshawar Vale Hunt. His fellow whips were "Markham of Sixtieth," who became a Brigadier-General in France during the war, and J. E. Capper, a sapper, who became a Major-General. He was in good hands and his regimental education proceeded apace. Eventually he got to Simla, where he married the daughter of the Inspector-General of Inland Revenue, and made influential friends who helped him in his subsequent career. For a long time he commanded the Third Gurkha Rifles.

An Admirer of Kitchener

He became a great admirer of Lord Kitchener, of whom he tells several stories. Referring to the injustice done to this great Commander-in-Chief, by "The Gentleman with a Duster," who denied that Lord Kitchener was loved, he says: "My thoughts go back to a spring evening in 1905 when taking Hubert Hamilton into dinner in the Third Gurkha mess at Almora—Col. Hubert Hamilton was military secretary on Lord Kitchener's staff—the conversation turned upon Lord Kitchener, who was sitting opposite to him at the table. 'Anything like the look on Hamilton's face,' writes General Woodruff, 'when his whispering became eloquent through emotion, I had never seen before. Many things he told me of his hero, exemplifying his wonderful foresight, judgment, and kindness. Of the South African campaign, he said—'Who do you suppose settled up the South African War? Do you think the Boers could have been induced to come to terms without K? I am firmly convinced it was entirely due to his personality, prestige, and firmness that we were enabled to arrange matters at all, and that none else could possibly have done it. I

have been on his staff in Egypt, South Africa, and India, and I simply love him.'"

An Anecdote of Winston Churchill

Another distinguished visitor General Woodruff writes about was Mr. Winston Churchill, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies in the British Government. At that time, Churchill was himself attached to the Eleventh Hussars, a British regiment then stationed in India. At a dinner at Nainital one night, when nearly everybody present belonged to the British cavalry, Churchill aroused an uproar by declaring that no commander would think of taking British cavalry on service if he could get Indian instead. General Sir Baker Russell, who had both British and Indian cavalry under his command, was present and Churchill appealed to him to say if he was right, but he got no rise there. "It all depends," said the General, "on the transport. If I had plenty I would always take British cavalry. Otherwise, I should take Indian, because they require so little." So the feelings of neither were hurt. General Woodruff tells another story that, inconsiderate as Churchill always was, he possessed sterling qualities besides, even at that early stage in his career. Ragging was much in vogue amongst the subalterns in the Fourth Hussars. Churchill was presiding at a mock court-martial, at which a newly joined officer was tried. The prisoner took the horseplay seriously and had Churchill come outside and see which was the better man. Churchill complied promptly, to discover, when too late, that he was up against the public schools' middle-weight boxing champion of the previous year. He got a very severe hammering but took it in excellent part, and the officer who gave it him declared that he never saw malice afterward, and that the incident was the beginning of pleasant relations which continued during the whole time he was with the regiment.

Of the Tirah campaign, General Woodruff declares that it was run with "an entire absence of any kind of plan, even a bad one." He is equally outspoken about the Government of India's weakness in not arresting Gandhi sooner. On the other hand, he thinks General Dyer did the right thing at Amritsar. He must thus be classed in the "die-hard" school. His book will be added to the volumes that testify to how much this class has done for the Empire which has evolved it.

The Importance of Fiction

CURIOSITY enough, the novel has recently attracted an unusual amount of attention on the part of essayists who have had to deal with literary subjects. A few quotations, each from a different writer, will be pertinent: "Always fiction has been one of the vehicles of truth. Fiction is not based on fact, but should be an interpretation of the meaning of fact," says one. Another writes: "Fiction is the sole form of literary experience capable of reaching the heart and convincing the intelligence." Still another adds: "Fiction is one of the most potent and pervasive influences which we have. It permeates every level of our social organization, and undoubtedly contributes in a marked degree to crystallize it into a coherent attitude."

With this universal recognition that it is through the novel that we gain our knowledge of human nature from literature, it is interesting to recall what preceded this form of literary expression, as the novel itself dates back only to the early eighteenth century. As a matter of fact interest in the individual began only with the Renaissance, for to the ancient storyteller a study of character was entirely unknown. It was Boccaccio who first gave us characters with external differences, but it was not until many years later that writers, undertook to study beneath these external differences, and to bring out the common laws which underlie and create them.

Fiction, of course, in itself starts with a deliberate separation of the expression from the fact. The early story-tellers vied with each other in boastful description of personal achievements, each one endeavoring to tell a tale which excelled the extravagances of his predecessor. It was this that gave birth to imagination. With this step in advance, the story-teller came to a realization that, if he could devise exaggerated tales concerning himself, it was no more difficult to attribute these achievements to others, and here for the first time characters were born. Fiction, then, became the vehicle through which the writer could exercise his imagination, coupling self-created characters and a story not based on fact in conveying to the world real messages of truth. The art which had originated in the effort, on the part of the itinerant story-tellers to earn their living by amusing their audiences through exaggeration, became, through its opportunity for character analysis, a medium for messages which could not be well conveyed through any other source. As another writer says: "People who turn away from sermons and lessons eagerly read fiction. Of necessity they are influenced by what they read, and the power of fiction is therefore enormous in controlling natural opinion and development." Under these circumstances, the writer of fiction should realize his responsibility quite as keenly as the preacher or the teacher, because of the more extended audience which he has the opportunity to reach.

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Korea's Relations With Japan

The Case of Korea

By Henry Chung.
Ph. D. London.
George Allen & Unwin, 12s. 6d.

Korea, the Land of the Morning Calm, sends up her wail to the free peoples of the world. Korea is governed by the Japanese, and, upon the whole, probably well governed. The Japanese have built fine railways and good roads, and they claim to have improved education and to have made the country prosperous. But the Korean denies all this. He dreams of the last independence of his fatherland, and considers himself the most unhappy upon earth. He has been ruled with an iron hand and has looked in vain for sympathy. His grievances are of old standing. More than 20 years have gone by since Marquis Ito, the greatest statesman Japan has produced, fell at the hands of an assassin, when he came out of retirement in his old age to endeavor to set things right. More than 25 years have passed since the quaint palace among the water lilies at Seoul was the scene of the violent passing of Queen Min, the beloved Korean ruler whom the Japanese found in possession.

Who would know the sad story of Korea's relations with Japan, from the Korean's point of view, will find no

better written or more able exposition than that given in "The Case of Korea," by Henry Chung, Ph.D.: London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd. Dr. Chung is an expert upon his subject, and his indictment of Japan is supported by much weighty evidence. It is necessary, of course, to remember that there is also a Japanese point of view; that Korea is Japan's gateway to China, and that China is Japan's principal market.

The spectacle of one people in the position of masters of another people is never an edifying one, however, and Japan is comparatively new to the task. She has not performed it either entirely wisely or uniformly well. The Japanese is a martinet by nature as well as by inheritance. He understands military discipline himself and has little fellow feeling for peaceful folk, like the Koreans, whose outlook upon life is different from his own.

The Korean is outwardly a big and physically powerful edition of the Japanese. American engineers in Korea saw he furnishes the cheapest labor in the world. Missionaries love his good humor, his industry, and his willing service. He is a picturesque survivor of a happy past. Nippon hopes to turn him eventually into a good Japanese. The process is painful and the Koreans' cries are loud.

The Sketches of Samuel Falkland

TO THE majority of people who are interested in literature or the drama, the name of Herman Heijermans, the great Dutch dramatist, is not unknown, and his dramas have been translated into a number of languages. As a writer of essays or sketches, however, in spite of the fact that he has written several long ones and a series of 18 volumes of shorter ones, the latter being published under the name of Samuel Falkland, he is practically unknown. Probably the reason why these sketches are so little known outside their own country is that they are frequently in a colloquial style of language, sometimes in the dialect of Amsterdam. Nevertheless, they are fine literary studies and remarkably clear-sighted studies of life. There is scarcely an aspect of the middle or lower class of life, either Jew or Gentile, in Holland, but is presented in a concentrated form that carries a vivid and continuing impression. Heijermans has been called the Dutch Zola; and, at least in the matter of realism, the great Frenchman has written nothing that goes more directly to the point, that presents life more exactly as it is in all its loveliness and all its ugliness, than appears in these Falkland sketches.

Alike in fact and fiction, and in the different border-line between the two, where life is truly represented with just sufficient imaginary incident or dialogue to connect in a readable manner a number of incidents from experience, there is always the note of absolute conviction, of something that has been vividly seen by the author himself. And, although he is a realist of the most pronounced school, Falkland does not, as so many realists do, dwell on the seamy side of life. When it seems right to do so, he represents it without any hiding of its hideousness; but most of what he writes has at least some, and some of it a great deal, of the beauty of simple, clean and homely living.

Nothing could be more beautiful in its simplicity than the short "Droomleven" ("Dream Life"), which repre-

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THE HOME FORUM

The Game of Short Cuts

MY WALK to the office of a morning might be so easily the most prosaic affair—so many blocks north and so many blocks east; it might consist of two straight lines at right angles, two straight well-frequented streets filled with hurrying people, incessant trolleys grinding and rattling, an endless stream of motors and trucks banging their way over the uneven cobblestones. I call this route to the office my "front door" walk, and I take it only when unavoidable errands force me into its well-trodden paths.

But one of the charms of Philadelphia is that there are such possibilities in its short cuts.

Quiet little old Clinton Street from which I start my trip is only two short blocks in length, but every house has a quality and individuality of its own. I never tire of watching for new discoveries. One morning I noticed a knocker quaintly wrought in the shape of a lion's head; another day I see for the first time a leaded window high up, so odd and old-world in its aspect that it starts my imagination roving. Creamy wooden shutters, dazzling white stone steps, wrought iron scroll work, and occasionally, fascinating glimpses through narrow alleys into green secluded gardens—truly this little backwater street, tucked in between two noisy thoroughfares, is a bit of the old Philadelphia, aristocratic and reserved.

A turn and a short block bring me to the southwest corner of Washington Square. The broad path leads diagonally across to the northeast corner—and wonder of wonders, when you have traversed the street, continues on its way in unbroken line, from corner to corner, through old Independence Square! A royal short cut indeed! Two large squares bisected thus must be equivalent to cutting over so many ordinary street corners!

Through the trees and shrubs which grow in almost country-like luxuriance, I catch glimpses on the streets around Washington Square of trim brick houses that look like illustrations in a book of old colonial tales. On mild days the breezes bring odorous whiffs of grass, newly cut and lying in the sunshine!

Independence Square is not so intimate and informal. It is dominated by buildings, and the burden of its historical past is ever present. I rejoice that I have passed the stage of the sightseer who gazes in awe upon Independence Hall, and must make the most of his privileges and opportunities. I can serenely forget that here once met the Continental Congress and that the Liberty Bell with



"Eagle Wharf," From the Etching by James Abbott McNeill Whistler

its picturesque crack is housed within those red brick walls. For I never tire of the harmonious architecture, the beauty of that Palladian window, and the glimpses through the arches into busy Chestnut Street. Independence Hall is a joy in itself, and on the rare occasions when I have to take an out-of-town friend to view it from its historical side, I find myself inclined to become a little bored.

My next short cut is one of the best. Instead of passing through the arch into Chestnut Street and thus arriving respectfully at the front door of my office building, I leave Independence Square by a flight of wide, shallow steps, cross Fifth Street and saunter down an abbreviated byway of the Custom House. High up in the stone wall of the first building on the corner is carved in letters of gold the dignified name "Library Place." I presume I could, by some not too arduous investigation, trace this name to its origin, but I prefer to speculate upon it and leave the mild mystery unsolved. Pigeons croon and flutter in its quiet precincts, and automobiles stand in sedate rows along the curbs, seeming to growse patiently until they shall be called into action.

At Fourth Street I have a choice to make. I may enter the Bullitt Building, descend a flight of stairs, through a cool, echoing stone passage, and so out into a network of narrow back streets; or I may go around the three sides of the building. The cut-of-door way is my more frequent choice, although it cannot strictly be described as a short cut. First there comes a dark, narrow street with a name of Dickensian flavor—Harmony Place. Unfortunately its peace is too often marred by a mountainous heap of ashes overflowing the sidewalk; it almost seems as if there must be an active volcano in the depths of the grim structure which forms one of the walls of this unlovely street! Three more right-angle turns bring me finally to the back door of my own building.

And as a crowning joy at the end of this pleasant route of short cuts stands a glorious horse. It is a policeman's horse, well fed and gentle, but unmistakably superior, as becomes one belonging to such a lordly master!

The American Guest

In one of the pleasantest streets of Mayfair there is a front door which has lost its house. London is full of houses which have lost their streets and cannot make up their minds whether they really belong to Bedford Gate or to Pelham Terrace. There are streets whose houses have deliberately strayed around the corner and there are streets so old that they have forgotten their own names after a square or so. Not far from a great railway terminal, for example, there stands a row of mansions proclaiming themselves on a black-and-white signboard as belonging, let us say, to Brant Place; while a similar row exactly opposite on the other side of the street, quite as firmly announces that its address is Sussex Gardens!

The front door we have just noted, in all the glory of its white paint and its brass knocker, has a reckless air of being off on a jaunt of its own passers-by, on a foggy afternoon when the lights are lit, can see how the drawing-room of No. 20 extends over to meet the drawing-room of No. 22, leaving No. 21, as it were, without any rational d'etre. As a matter of fact, this lonely doorway is a hundred years old and dates back to a little incident before the battle of Waterloo. It is concerned with a young couple, poor, but highly connected, who went off together to make their fortune in the golden East. A son came to them, and following the custom even then, they wept over him and packed him back to England with an ayah in a sailing-ship, to the care of a gentle, middle-aged cousin who might have been (but wasn't) Miss Martha Honeyman. Years came and he grew from a rather important boy into a very important youth indeed, and in due time came into a title and a rent-

roll, of all of which his father had never more than dreamed. Among his new acquisitions was a fine, four-square, Georgian town-house having at the back a garden in the good old Mayfair way. And because he was an affectionate boy, he built a little house back of his garden, running its front door, by means of a tunnel, out beside his own; and put the dear old lady into it that they might be near together.

Such was the story of her own grandfather and his affection for his old relative, which Miss Violand told to Sydney Lea on the autumn afternoon when the girl went first, a little diffidently, to seek out her English acquaintance. She was conducted along the paneled tunnel, hung with old prints, by a large, fair, solemn, elderly person in a cap and a tight-waisted dress, of a cut she had never before seen. A small, square hall opened out before them; wherein tapestry hangings, rich in color and old brasses polished to mirror brightness, reflected the glow of the red firelight. The newel-posts of the steep, twisting staircase were enriched with fine carvings; there was a lacquered cabinet, which would have made an antiquary's mouth water. Sydney only felt that it lent the little place the dignity of an audience chamber. The drawing-room, whose windows still looked upon the Baronet's garden, was paneled too in a fine stately design; and was carpeted and curtained and hung in a certain shade of wonderful deep blue only to be found nowadays in older houses.

Miss Violand was sitting by the fire, in front of her laden tea-table, and Sydney noticed that she wore just the same black silk dress with little ruffles, and lengths of gold chain twisted around her neck as she had done on their first meeting.

"So you are staying here to help us," she said. "My dear child, how splendid of you!"

They had a long talk over their tea—which was quite the most substantial meal Sydney had seen in England—and included eggs, five sorts of bread, and cake, and three kinds of jam. It was brought in and offered and taken out by the solid person, who gave her opinion freely when asked, and was plaintively addressed by her mistress to Sydney's vast amusement—by the name of Giddy. Giddy arranged matters according to an immemorial ritual which included placing muffins on the hearth until an exact moment in the ceremony had been reached, when she made Sydney sit down. Giddy also studied the guest and did not leave the room, until she had been, in a manner, introduced. When Miss Violand observed: "This young lady, Giddy, is from the States," Giddy replied: "You don't say so, m!" and regarded the outlander with unaffected interest. "The House on Charles Street."

The Wide Origins of English

And is it not a noble thing that the English tongue is, as it were, the common focus and point of union to which opposite beauties converge? Is it a trifle that we temper energy with softness, strength with flexibility, capaciousness of sound with pliancy of idiom? . . . Willing at all times to pay filial homage to the shades of Hengist and Horsa, and to admit they have laid the base of our compound language; or, if you will, have prepared the soil from which the chief nutriment of the goody tree, our British oak, must be derived, I am yet proud to confess that I look with sentiments more exulting and more reverential to the bonds by which the law of the universe has fastened me to my distant brethren of the Caucasian race; to the privileges—which I, an inhabitant of the gloomy North, share in common with climates imparadised in perpetual summer, to the universality and efficacy resulting from blended intelligence, which, while it endears in our eyes the land of our fathers as a seat of peculiar blessing, tends to elevate and expand our thoughts into communion with humanity at large.

—Arthur Henry Hallam.

ALMOST as soon as Whistler began to etch he perceived the particular language of that art-expression. In painting his pre-occupation was tonality, but he saw clearly that in working on the plate purity of line must be the motive. "I think it is Whistler's particular merit," says Sadakichi Hartmann, "that he gradually abolished tonality (in etching) and in his late work rarely resorted to cross-hatching. He laid more stress upon the simplification of line. Whistler's etchings attain an effect of space and atmosphere unexcelled, perhaps unequaled, by any other etcher, even Rembrandt."

Whistler's favorite sketching grounds were the Thames embankments, Belgium, Holland, and certain French towns. Often he carried with him his grounded plates and sketched directly on these, so confident was his technique. All his etchings except his French series are impressionistic—If by impressionistic one means focused, in the sense that one object is the key to the composition and the surrounding detail subservient to it. "The system," says Pennell, "scientific as all his systems were, is to select the exact spot . . . where the focus of interest is to be. . . . Having selected the point of interest he drew that and drew it completely, and there was a picture. . . . Once he had put it down, he drew the objects next in importance, all the while carrying out the work completely and making one harmonious whole."

The first designs for his Thames series were made in 1859, when he was twenty-five years old. During the next thirty-six years he completed this series and made his famous etchings of France, Venice, and the Netherlands. He always had a great fondness for the Thames series, one of which is shown in the reproduction of Eagle Wharf.

"There is no doubt," says Pennell, "that the Thames plates have for artistic rendering of inartistic subjects and for perfect biting never been approached."

Whistler says he worked about three weeks on each of his Thames plates. His tools were several sharp instruments between three and four inches long. Instead of the heavy needle used by most etchers, usually he ground his own plates. Pennell gives an interesting account of the way he bit them. "Instead of pouring the diluted acid all over the plate in the usual fashion, drops were taken from the bottle on a feather and the plate painted with acid. The acid was soaked or, rather, used as one would use water color, dragged and washed about. Depth and strength were got by leaving a drop of acid on the lines where they were needed. There was a little stopping-out of passages where greater delicacy was required. When there was any, the stopping-out varnish was thinned with turpentine and Whistler with a camel's-hair brush painted over the parts that did not need further biting. To me it was a revelation." The same meticulous care characterized his printing. He would manipulate the plates for hours with his thumb and palm and in the course of a day pull only a few proofs which satisfied him. The rest he would destroy.

No wonder that almost everything which Whistler has given us is an almost perfect expression of his theories. He regarded no work finished till every trace of labor was eliminated from the result.

A June Night in Russia

A concert. Hark to the prelude's opening bars! Played by the sheep bells tinkling on the hill: Dogs bark and frogs are croaking near the mill. The watchman's rattle beats the time afar. Like water bubbling in a magic jar. The nightingale begins a liquid trill, Another answers; and the world's so still. You'd think that you could hear that falling star.

—Maurice Baring.

Shakespeare's Concrete Philosophy

Shakespeare, though not an original thinker in abstract terms, is the writer who has thought most inclusively and effectively in terms of concrete human feeling and conduct. . . . We may suppose that if he had written to illustrate a philosophy of abstract validity, unspiced by the particular persons and deeds which interested his age, the very fact would have doomed it to be temporary, as every human system is doomed to have its day and cease to be. Thus Dante, despite the greatness of both his soul and his art, is much further from us than his distance in time alone would make necessary; and Goethe is already more distant than Shakespeare. For Shakespeare, doing his thinking in concrete detail of personality, took only the common stuff of the passions for his essential material; hence the temporary fashions in which he clothed it drop aside, and since the passions are unchanged the process is valid still. Of course, this is also true of Homer, and in varying degrees of every master spirit of poetry. . . . Strange it is, and all irrational, that we insist on talking of his persons, their deeds and their passions, as if they had actually lived, and were still living, in the real world with ourselves, though we are able to trace their origin to this earlier play, this old romance, this need or fashion of the dramatist's time. But nothing can stop us.

When all the truth of historical interpretation is learned, the truth of absolute poetic humanism remains. And this is because Shakespeare enjoyed not only the sources which we dutifully set down in our books, but that his work became "a power like one of Nature's" and abides, "creative and enduring," among mankind.

—Raymond L. Allen, in "Shakespeare."

Winter Wheat

Figures in the fields against the sky! Two slow oxen plough on a hillside early in autumn, and between the black heads bent down under the weight of the yoke, hangs and aways a basket of reeds, a child's cradle; And behind the yoke stride a man who leans towards the earth and a woman who, into the open furrows, throws the seed.

Under a cloud of carmine and flame, in the liquid green gold of the setting, their shadows grow monstrous.

—Antonio Machado, translated by John Dos Passos.

The Thatcher Talks

So I walked straight into the courtyard, which backs upon the church, and found there a large man with considerable girth, a square, honest face and kindly eyes. He was wearing a cap, and wearing it in a fine rakish way, too. His appearance gave me the impression that his wife had tossed the cap at him and failed to drop it on his head squarely, but had landed it in a lopsided manner, and then our friend had walked off without thinking anything more about it. He was singing a song to himself and, staring at a pile of bundles of straw, He looked up and nodded good-humouredly.

"Can you tell me," said I, "if I can get a meal and a bed at this inn?" "What you like," returned the man, with a quick tilt of his head, which drew my eyes with a kind of fascination to his ill-balanced cap. "But as I've nothing to do with the place I should ask the landlord avore me."

"Ah, to be sure," said I. "Sorry to trouble you. I thought you might be the landlord." The man stopped singing his song to stare at me wide-eyed. "Well, I beant; but it's a fine thing to be a landlord." "Then may I ask what trade you follow?" said I. "and why you study that straw so intently?" "Young fellow," said he, staring, "I follow a main-sorry trade in these days. I be a thatcher and thatching Dorset."

"The Kingdom of Heaven Within"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS sent forth his disciples, instructing them to go, preaching. "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," knowing its near advent. As expectation rose to greet the Christ, he drove home another truth as to the location of heaven, in declaring, "The kingdom of God is within you." Naturally, the kingdom is at hand when within man. Knowing where the kingdom is, Jesus could with assurance declare its immanency.

It is not to be wondered at that the human family has had manifold disappointments in seeking a far-off paradise; because, in reality, heaven is so close—even within. It is as if a citizen of America would endeavor to obtain that citizenship by trying to reach another country to establish his American citizenship there, instead of being what he really is—an American in America.

We do not have to die to find heaven; we do not have to petition for that which is already in man's possession. What would be thought of an American if he petitioned to be a citizen, when already he is one. Rightly would one say, Be what you are. Even so, can it be said of the seeking somewhere else for heaven, when it is already at hand—even within man. The blessing is to take advantage of what we have, and are; to take the wealth of our spiritual possession and begin to live in our heaven now—the perfect state of spiritual being. This is possible; in fact, through Christian Science it becomes entirely practical.

Once, on Communion Sunday, into a Christian Science church there staggered a man who was badly intoxicated. Notwithstanding the noise of his entrance, he was given a seat; and two of the members held him upon it. At the end of the service, this man, who was called the town drunkard, was a sober man; and, as was later proved, he was healed of the desire for drink. After a period of heavy drinking of over forty years, this man was healed in a few moments. Later, he was asked if he knew what had healed him, and he said it was the reading from the Scripture: "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation; neither shall they say, Lo, here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." From the meeting he went

away with this truth; and in the coming months the healings he brought to others astonished those not understanding the activity of Truth. He saw that with the kingdom of heaven in man no evil could at the same time be in man—it was all heaven, all goodness; and from that standpoint he cast out, instantaneously, various diseases believed incurable.

From that instance, we can see the possibility of utilizing this spiritual truth to find that no evil is within, around, or touching the real man; for heaven is within him, and he can dig, as it were, in a mine, developing that which is within, and actually live in heaven. How we struggle in recurrent hope and despair to reach a condition without, when all we have to do is to mentally stay at home, and find what is within the house! Happiness will never be found in an unwise seeking through material channels; but it is quietly awaiting when we turn our searching within and find the true man, the image and likeness of God. In this image is the kingdom. It is worthy of note to recognize that Jesus did not say that man is in heaven, but rather that heaven is within man. This does not demote heaven; but, to our growing realization, it does promote man to his rightful place. On page 161 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy wrote, "He who gains self-knowledge, self-control, and the kingdom of heaven within himself, within his own consciousness, is saved through Christ, Truth."

What would be thought of the merchant selling spoiled goods when his shelves were crowded with goods of value that should be circulated? Likewise are we merchants, often preferring to deal in damaged merchandise of false belief, when we could far better utilize the perfection within our kingdom, and have only the good of God's giving. In our heaven we find our health, our peace, our joy—in fact, perfect existence; in our heaven we find no ill, no sin, sickness, or death; and, so, we do actually have what the kingdom of heaven is, a state of perfect harmony. This is the reassurance that the real, spiritual man is now perfect; that he lives in perfect surroundings, and that heaven is within.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1922

EDITORIALS

Facing Unpleasant Truths

THE bankers' conference, from which so much was hoped, has failed to find the way out of the European impasse, and has handed the problem back to the governments to deal with. Europe is therefore once more faced with the situation which has kept it in a ferment for three years, and which arises from the threat of France to occupy the Ruhr Valley unless the German Government pays over its reparation liabilities under the Treaty of Versailles. At the moment everybody is trying to pass the responsibility for the failure on to somebody else. Most people are saying that it is due to the unreasonableness of France in refusing to allow the bankers commission to state what scaling down of reparations was necessary. France, in turn, is saying that she cannot be expected to cancel German indebtedness unless her own indebtedness to others is similarly dealt with.

The fact that three separate attempts to deal with this question—a question which lies at the root of the present economic difficulties from which the whole world is suffering—have been made in the last few months, at Cannes, at Genoa, and now at Paris, and that all these have ended in complete failure, points to the conclusion that the discussions have not been dealing with the real causes of the difficulty. Let us go back to the origin of the whole controversy, and see whether it may not be possible to throw some light on the beginning of the present deadlock, and therefore on the cure.

There is no doubt that at the time of the armistice the allied governments intended to exact only a moderate indemnity from Germany. Though the famous addition to President Wilson's fourteen points, providing that Germany must compensate the Allies for all damage caused by German aggression by land, air, and sea, is capable of widely different interpretations, it is certain that the phrase was intended to be a moderate one. During the British general election, however, which followed, Mr. Lloyd George was driven out of his position. He began the campaign by preaching moderation, but, under the impulse of a vehement popular demand that Germany should be made to pay, Mr. Lloyd George, like everybody else, gave way. He declared that Germany must be made to pay the cost of the war to the uttermost farthing, qualified by the statement that the indemnity must be within Germany's capacity to pay, and that it must not be paid in a form which would damage British industries. Hence, during all the negotiations in Paris the hands of the British delegation were tied, and instead of fighting for moderation, which was their natural tendency, they insisted on writing into the Treaty of Versailles figures which no serious-minded man, even then, thought Germany could ever pay.

Very much the same thing happened in France. The moderation which M. Clemenceau showed at the armistice was snowed under by the passionate demand throughout France that Germany should be made to pay the whole cost of the war, and that the treaty should make it impossible for Germany ever to invade France again. In consequence a powerful party in France, ever since the lapse of the Anglo-American guarantee, has regarded the enforcement of the full reparation figures, not so much as a method of obtaining cash, as of keeping Germany in permanent dependence. To these people, reparations have had a political rather than an economic significance.

Then again Germany, in the effort to diminish her liabilities, has utterly failed to set her own finances in order, which has given justification to the accusation that she does not mean to pay, and to the French policy of keeping up armaments as the only method of securing payment.

Finally there is the United States. At Paris the American delegation put up a valiant but a losing fight for moderation in reparations. But it utterly refused to allow the question of inter-allied indebtedness to be discussed, though everybody recognized even at that time that it was inseparably bound up with the question of European recovery. Afterwards, in its effort to disentangle itself from European entanglements, it withdrew its moderating voice from Europe altogether. But it did not disentangle itself financially. In consequence, as the last few weeks have shown, the United States, while seeking detachment, actually shares a major responsibility for the present European situation, for, as Mr. Hoover says, until there is some fixation of international indebtedness on a payable basis, the European complex cannot be removed.

These acts are not recalled for the purpose of condemning anybody. It is always easy to be wise after the event, and whether anything else was possible at a moment when the feelings of mankind were strained and excited by four years of the most terrible war in history, nobody can now decide. They are recalled because they show so clearly what lies at the bottom of the present impasse, and the way out. The settlement of 1919 was made far too much under the influence of war passion, and by nations all thinking primarily of themselves. If the world is to recover, it will be because all concerned are willing to reconsider their positions from the point of view of the general good. Looked at from that standpoint, is there any doubt that the reparations total ought to be reduced to a reasonable amount, that France and Belgium ought to have a priority for devastation, that Germany should genuinely undertake to pay the reduced sum, and that Great Britain and the United States should limit their claims, whether for reparations or for war debts, to figures which are consistent with world recovery? Further there is no good in everybody waiting for the other fellow to get on to the stool of repentance. The right thing is for all the parties to the original settlement to get together, and try to straighten things out.

After all, what is at stake is not the reputation of

governments or statesmen, but the lives and well-being of millions of helpless and innocent people, who will be able to get neither food nor employment until the financial mess is cleaned up. Can anyone doubt that if the statesmen of the nations concerned were to leave personal considerations and self-centered national interest on one side, and simply sit round a table to try and do what would most benefit all, they would very quickly find a solution which would enable the peoples of the world to resume that lawful trade without which they can neither prosper nor progress?

The Little Entente After Genoa

IN SO FAR as the Genoa Conference avoided discussion of the Paris treaties, it was a success for the Little Entente, which, like France, insists on leaving those settlements intact. Though represented, the Hungarians, against whom the alliance was primarily formed, did not get a chance to be heard. The postponement of an open rupture between France and Great Britain, which would lead to separate agreements between the latter and the

Germans as well as the Russians, was also a cause of satisfaction for the little states of southwestern Europe. If the Big Entente breaks up, the little one will have practically no choice but to follow France, and, by keeping armed, uphold the treaties of St. Germain, Trianon, and Neuilly. Keeping armed, however, delays reconstruction and the enjoyment of the fruits of peace.

The failure to reach an agreement with Russia was a disappointment to the Little Entente, which, aside from the general situation, has particular reasons for desiring peace in the East. The Russo-German rapprochement, as expressed in the preliminary trade agreement signed at Rapallo, is an additional cause of worry, particularly for Poland, which is caught, so to speak, between two mill-stones. There is little prospect for either disarmament or economic prosperity for this associate member of the Little Entente if the two empires on either side obey the law of mutual interest which draws them together.

While Poland is allied to France, which is perhaps the strongest enemy of the Soviet Government, it is also bound by the Treaty of Riga and by the separate agreements with the Baltic states to recognize the Russian revolutionists. To be sure, the Bolsheviks have not paid the gold indemnity stipulated in the treaty that followed the hostilities in 1920, but so far the Soviet Government has observed the boundary line fixed in that treaty, a line giving Poland considerably more territory than was recommended by the Paris Conference. This new frontier adds to Poland 206,873 square kilometers of territory that is populated by 639,000 Poles and 7,459,000 Ukrainians and others. It was to this extra territory Mr. Lloyd George referred when he made a distinction at Genoa between the Rumanian and Polish frontiers. While the Allies sanctioned the transfer to Rumania of Bessarabia, which Russia now wants back, they had nothing to do, as a unit, with the Riga line between Poland and Russia. Any new Government in Russia is likely to repudiate this boundary as being neither ethnic nor strategic. Even now there are frequent rumors of Red troops being massed behind it. Undoubtedly it was for the purpose of declaring void the Treaty of Riga that the Russians at Genoa objected to Polish participation in the famous memorandum against the Russo-German agreement.

If Rumania could get clear title to Bessarabia and recover the national treasure sent to Moscow for safe keeping when the central powers began their invasion in the fall of 1916, she would be ready to recognize the revolutionists. In fact, a strong Government in Russia, which would rule with a firm hand on the Black Sea, is not what Rumania desires. The Serbs feel differently. They are Big Russia's little pet brothers, and they wish for a return of the old régime. It was to protect Serbia that the Tzar ordered the mobilization which precipitated the war. The Tzecho-Slovaks seek a middle ground, expressed in Foreign Minister Benes' attempts to arrange a trial understanding with the Bolsheviks. The Tzechs are more advanced industrially than the Poles, the Rumanians, or the Jugo-Slavs, and they want markets in Russia for their manufactured wares. A trade agreement between them and the Soviet Administration is one of the separate "accords" that is under discussion. In social matters both President Masaryk and his energetic Foreign Minister are more advanced than either the Serbian or the Rumanian leaders, and the intellectual standard of their country is higher.

But despite these differences of interests, the Little Entente stood the test of Genoa rather well. It was able to frame enough of a common policy to present a united front, and at times was called into conferences with the big powers. The French are already advocating that this alliance of over 50,000,000 people be considered as the fourth member of the allied group, because its voice would be for leaving things as they are.

THE complaints regarding flower-picking excursions in the country around London illustrate the little problems that attend the townsman's highly systematized habits. This year some of the London bus companies, by way of furnishing inducements for long-distance Sunday outings, have placarded their vehicles with "Primrose Sunday," or "Bluebell Sunday," or whatever floral attraction happens to be seasonable. The result is that crowds of people are conveyed to the haunts of the wildflower, and, in a few hours, it is said, the blooms have vanished and nature's flower garden has become a scene of desolation. Of course no one would blame city dwellers for liking flowers in their rooms, so what is to be done? One rather neat and conveniently modern solution of the difficulty might be that people who travel in bulk and require their flowers in bulk should induce their florists to raise "wild" flowers for home consumption, in bulk, so that the beauties of the countryside might be enjoyed and still be left intact for later visitors to the scene.

SENATOR BORAH has the admirable faculty of defending his position by convincing logic. Oftener right than wrong on the vital questions that present themselves for solution, he is inclined to approach the subject under discussion with courage and candor.

Mr. Borah and State Rights

It is thus that he has dealt with the question of state rights as that perplexing problem is viewed in the light of history and experience in the United States in questioning the constitutionality of the anti-lynching bill now before the Senate. The measure has passed the House of Representatives, where it was analyzed under the criticism of its opponents, chiefly members from the southern states, in which the tendency always has been to assert the rights of the individual commonwealths as against those asserted or claimed by the general government.

The Idaho Senator does not seek to minimize the need of just such regulatory legislation as that proposed in the Dyer bill, as it is called, the designation being from the name of its author, a Republican Representative from the State of Missouri. Indeed Senator Borah recognizes the need, just as he recognizes, the need of a federal law regulating or prohibiting child labor in mills and factories. But he sees the same difficulty in the way of both such enactments, and that is the present impossibility of overcoming, by mere congressional action, the apparent inhibitions interposed by the Constitution.

As has previously been pointed out in a discussion of the Dyer bill, the measure does seek to authorize an extension of the federal police power somewhat beyond any limit heretofore approached, though for purposes which it is claimed are entirely within the purview or scope of the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. It has been insisted that in the case of the Dyer anti-lynching bill the purpose is not to force new and undesired enactments upon the states, but to fortify or supplement the state police power in an effort to put an end to abuses of the laws already existing in the states. It is not argued that the people of any commonwealth or of any community desire to see present abuses perpetuated. No civilized people believe that they have the right to lynch violators of the law at will or when passion happens to rule the mob.

But in the case of the proposed anti-lynching law, as in the case of the law prohibiting the employment of children in certain occupations, the specter of centralization interposes itself and inspires obstruction and jealousy. The people of the south, conformably to a fixed tradition, stand now, as they have long stood, against any extension of the federal power. But the important thing to be realized now is that the right involved, and the right which is questioned, is a human right, rather than a sectional or state prerogative. Generally speaking, there is no tendency to defend lynchings, any more than there is a desire to defend the employment of children in harmful occupations. No mere technicality should be allowed to stand in the way of the enforcement of the expressed desires of the people in this regard.

What, then, is the solution? Where is the way out of the difficulty? The highest court of the land has found it impossible, because of the constitutional provisions referred to, to uphold the validity of a federal child-labor law. Despite the apparent willingness of the anti-lynching bill's advocates to put the proposed enactment to the test, it may be that the Supreme Court would find itself bound to set aside such a law for the same reasons, whatever the desire might be to sustain it. If such an outcome is a reasonable probability, the wise course is to provide against it by amending the Constitution. That process has been found to be not at all difficult, where the consensus of public opinion favors the change. There is little doubt that the majority of the states, the necessary three-fourths required to ratify such an amendment, would vote in favor of the changes, which might be embraced in a single clause. The people of no state, it may reasonably be presumed, would care to go on record as opposing such vital reforms. No state can claim any right paramount to the right of society.

ONE of the popular views regarding the status of women in India was rudely overturned by Mrs. Herabai

A Promising Vision of the Future

Tata, recently secretary of the Women's Indian Association, when she declared in London that the women of her Nation had never been the "down-trodden creatures" commonly imagined. Mrs. Tata amplified her statement by explaining that from time immemorial the powers of the Indian women in the home had been practically unlimited, while in the village councils and even in state affairs they had enjoyed considerable influence. She added, however, that perhaps the most promising feature of the social and political renaissance of modern India was the unusually rapid growth of the women's movement.

When the struggle that has been waged for years by the women of the Western World to obtain their franchise is recalled, this statement assumes unusual interest, particularly when some of the more recent facts concerning woman suffrage in the "unchanging" East are reviewed. For example, under the clause inserted in the Government of India Bill, which was passed about two years ago, permitting the various legislative councils to extend the vote to women, if they so desired, the great presidencies of Madras and Bengal have already placed women on an equal political footing with men, and three native Indian states have done the same, while the Legislative Assembly at Delhi recently passed a resolution conferring the right to vote for the Assembly on those women entitled to vote for their respective provincial councils. And all this in the course of two short years.

Thus the progress of the world is manifested, and un-

der its urge are occurring almost daily events of moment that seemed impossible but a few decades ago. A right recognition of this forward march will clarify the vision for a right perspective of the future, and to the seeing eye that future is most promising.

Poetry and the Machine

JOHN DRINKWATER recently pointed out in an English paper that poetry has no quarrel with the machine as such, but with the perilous trend of man to become subsidiary to the machine. Since time immemorial poets and idealists have objected strenuously to the mechanistic progress of their day. It was not so many years ago that Arthur Symonds was lamenting the fact that the daily newspaper had practically destroyed literature, in that people were capable of reading so much a day and that they exhausted this amount of intelligent reading possible to them on ephemeral papers. There is, of course, a modicum of truth in these examples. The rush and whirl of modern life with its endless arrays of machines and short-cuts to comfort does mold a huge number of people into new mental forms that are hardly to be engrossed by idealism, poetry, music, and such arts. But it is hardly fair to hold the machinery of the day wholly to blame for this. Mr. Drinkwater takes the attitude, and wisely, that there is poetry in the machine as well as in the nightingale, the clouds, and daisy-flecked meadows. The overtones of all life are poetry, and it rests with the individual whether or not his ear is well-trained enough to catch those overtones.

The poetry of piston-rods is a new poetry, but it is an authentic poetry. When the wheels whirl, melody whirs with them, and there is no particular reason to assert that the ideal of the steam-engine is in any way inferior to the ideal of the Trojan chariot with its white horses. It is all in the way one looks at these things. Imagination is the Midas-touch that should transform these things to the pure gold of dreams. It is all very well to sing about fairies, but one should not lose sight of the fact that it is just as easy to sing about cables. When Kipling sings:

I sent a message to my dear—
A thousand leagues and more to her—
The dumb sea-levels thrilled to hear,
And lost Atlantis bore to her!

we know that he has received his inspiration from the strands of steel below the Atlantic waves. Mr. Drinkwater pointed out that imagination is not wholly concerned with mere fancy and make-believe. He declares, "It is concerned always with this making of exact and perfect images, that is, of translating all the confused and shapeless welter of experience into precise and intelligible forms." And it is more than that. It is a translation of everything into terms of the infinite. It is the vindication of the indestructibility of the dream over mere matter. It is old-fashioned to assert that everything is for the best, but, in letters, it is not old-fashioned to proclaim that everything is beautiful if it is viewed in the right manner and set down in the right words. Nightingales, steam-engines, roses, passenger liners, cloud-capped mountain peaks and the glittering towers of skyscrapers, the roar of the sea and the roar of the subway, the song of the birds and the whirr of the automobiles, all meet in one common and gracious transfiguration that we term "poetry," and which, as Wordsworth knew so well, resolves itself into the unquestioned intimations of immortality.

Editorial Notes

SOME sort of a subsidiary prize should surely have been arranged for W. Preston Hornby, who won his way into the second round of the British Amateur Golf Championship with an outfit of only five clubs. His clubs and the bag that held them had originally cost 19s. 6d. It is a solemn thought which might well be pondered by long handicap players who drag round with them enough wood and iron implements to stock a small shop. It is frequently pointed out by moralists that real wealth does not lie in the multitude of a man's possessions. It is equally certain that good golf does not consist in a multitude of clubs. A society for the preservation of real golf might do worse than present a reminder of this fact to all clubhouses in the shape of a portrait of Mr. Hornby and his modest outfit.

IN THE considerable pother which has arisen over the alleged traffic in forged antiquities from Mesopotamia, some eminent English Assyriologists appear to be very nearly as angry with the tourists who buy as with the dealers who sell. But if the mere globe-trotter is satisfied with his bargain, why should the expert rage? If he is an expert, presumably he can look after himself and see that no forgeries are loaded on to him. But the tourist who is just souvenir-hunting does not worry if only the price is not too steep; and, after all, why should he? One thing is quite certain. If all souvenirs had to meet with the approval of eminent Assyriologists, there would be far fewer souvenirs for sale. The price would go up and most tourists would go empty-handed.

THE wonders of London never cease. Now it is tessellated pavement on which Roman ladies trod 1500 years ago that invites attention; anon the 7,000,000 metropolitans are bidden to look for the smallest house in the vast city. Searchers think they have found it in the Boundary House which stands opposite Kensington Palace Gardens. It has a frontage of six feet. The ground floor apartment is used as a shop; below is a basement kitchen; and above is a sitting room (or parlor) and behind that a bedroom. Not exactly the sort of place for a dance, or for swinging the proverbial cat; but the fact that one family lived there happily for many years shows that "home" is not a matter of great dimensions.